


F
5016
F58
1922

1922 Edition



5000 Facts

about

CANADA

in

50 Chapters, with New Census Data

Compiled by Frank Yeigh

Price 30 Cents

Canadian Facts Publishing Co.
588 Huron Street, Toronto, Canada

Further Facts About Canada

Particularly about the wonderful opportunities for settlers on cheap, fertile Canadian farm lands, may be had from any of the following Canadian Governments Agents:

In the United States

Boston, Mass., Max. A. Bowlby, 73 Tremont St.
Chicago, Ill., C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St.
Columbus, Ohio, W. S. Netherery, 82 E. Rich St.
Des Moines, Iowa, A. E. Pilkie, 202 W 5th St.
Detroit, Mich., J. M. MacLachlan, 10 Jefferson Ave. E.
Fargo, N.D., W. E. Black, Equity Bldg., 117 Robert St.
Great Falls, Mont., Knute Haddeland, 104 Central Ave., Park Hotel.
Harrisburg, Pa., F. A. Harrison, 308 North 2nd St.
Indianapolis, Ind., M. J. Johnstone, 215 Traction Terminal Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo., Frank H. Hewitt, 2012 Main St.
Manchester, N.H., C. A. Laurier, 43 Manchester St.
Milwaukee, Wis., Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second St.
Omaha, Neb., W. V. Bennett, 300 Peter's Trust Bldg.
Peoria, Ill., Manitoba Govt. Agency, 422 Liberty St.
San Francisco, Cal., Gilbert Roche, 3 and 5 First St.
Spokane, Wash., J. L. Porte, cor. 1st and Post Sts.
St. Paul, Minn., R. A. Garrett, 311 Jackson St.
Syracuse, N.Y., O. G. Rutledge, 301 E. Genesee St.
Watertown, S.D., Geo. A. Cook, Drawer 197.

In Great Britain

J. Obed. Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London, 1 Regent St., S.W. 1, London, England.

— or —

Department of Immigration
and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %

and the

INVESTMENT GUARANTEED

Invest your surplus funds in the GUARANTEED INVESTMENT RECEIPTS

of this Corporation, bearing interest at $5\frac{3}{4}$ % per annum payable by cheque half yearly. "Trustee Securities" as authorized by law held in trust by in a separate account for each investor, and our written guarantee as to payment of interest and payment of the amount invested makes these Receipts a safe and sound investment for your funds.

Sums of \$500 and upwards received for investment for three or five years. For further particulars regarding these Receipts send for our booklet:

The Safe Investment of Funds.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Head Office : 83 Bay Street, Toronto

BRANCHES

Ottawa, - Winnipeg, - Saskatoon, - Vancouver.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

This section of the Province of Ontario stretches from the Province of Quebec on the east to Manitoba on the west, and extends north from Southern Ontario 700 miles to Hudson Bay, covering an area of 330,000 square miles. This territory is largely covered with valuable forests; is rich in minerals; especially gold, silver, nickel, copper, and iron; is abundantly watered with lakes and rivers, and has great spaces of fertile soil, especially that known as THE GREAT CLAY BELT, which contains some 20 million acres of good agricultural land. The trees are principally spruce, tamarac, cedar, pine, poplar and birch, with undergrowth of hemlock, maple, ash and alder.

What settlers say of the soil, climate, farming and forest life of Northern Ontario is told in a most attractive illustrated booklet issued under the direction of the Honourable Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Facts in regard to Colonization, roads and railways are exceedingly interesting, as is the information in regard to lumbering and mining, the markets, hunting and fishing, education and various other subjects. Full instruction in regard to acquiring a title to these rich agricultural lands are given, including information relating to the Free Grants to Returned Soldiers and Sailors.

For free copies write—

H. A. MACDONELL,

Director of Colonization,

**Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.**

THE PROVINCE of QUEBEC

Population 2,350,000

Canada's Largest Province
18 per cent of all Canada with Area of
over 700,000 square miles.

A land of untold Natural Resources, with water-power estimated at over 6,000,000 H.P., of which nearly 1,000,000 H.P. are already developed.

A land of great Waterways, mighty Rivers and Lakes, extensive Forests, rich in Fish and Game.

An ideal country for Farming, Dairying and Stock Raising, with a field production of over \$300,000,000 per year, while Dairy Products bring in over \$36,000,000, and Live Stock \$200,000,000 in normal years.

A Province that leads all other Provinces in the Asbestos and Pulpwood industries.

A Province offering exceptionally favourable terms to settlers.

A Province which had in 1921 a Mining record of \$28,392,939.

A Province with an annual Industrial production of \$988,000,000 (1919).

A Province where relations between Capital and Labour are better than anywhere else, and in which Capital can secure the safest and most profitable investments.

A Province with the highest birth rate in Canada.

Send for Booklets and Information to

**THE
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Quebec.**

All Publications sent free, except the YEAR BOOK, \$1.50.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Portal to Opportunity Canada's Eastern Gateway

NOVA SCOTIA is playing a leading part in extending Canada's Commerce. Her position on the Atlantic seaboard, near the great International trade routes, is a strategic one. Each year sees new lines leading from her shores to far away lands.

NOVA SCOTIA'S natural resources are so rich and varied as to surely destine the Province becoming one of the great work shops of Canada. All her basic industries have prospered steadily, and despite a share of the enormous post-war problems, the business outlook is steady and promising.

NOVA SCOTIA has a wonderful variety of farms, rich in Pastures and Orchards, and renowned for their Dairy Produce and Fruit.

NOVA SCOTIA is a land of beautiful lakes, rivers, and forests. The appeal of the primeval forest still exists for the Tourist and Sportsman.

Look Over Nova Scotia's Facts

For Particulars Write To

**JOHN HOWARD, Esq., Agent General,
57 Pall Mall, London, England.**

**W. B. MacCOY, K.C., Secretary,
Department of Industries and Immigration.
Halifax, N.S.**

New Brunswick

The Largest of the Three Maritime Provinces, surrounded on three sides by 600 miles of ocean coast line. As large as Scotland, without its islands.

New Brunswick has rich mineral resources, extensive forests, potential water power development, productive agricultural areas, valuable fishing grounds, and famous game preserves.

New Brunswick has over 12,00 square miles of crown lands, or one-third of its total area.

New Brunswick is growing industrially, with 1,425 establishments, with production value, 1917, of \$62,000,000.

New Brunswick's annual lumber production totals nearly \$15,000,000 from 255 mills.

New Brunswick is a successful agricultural province, with splendid field crops yield for 1921.

New Brunswick offers many attractions to the tourist, settler, hunter and fisherman.

For booklet Tourist Information, apply to Tourist Association, St. John or Fredericton. For booklets re Hunting and Fishing, apply to Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton. For information regarding Resources and Opportunities in New Brunswick, apply to King's Printer, Fredericton.

SASKATCHEWAN

Located in the centre of the Western Canada prairies and embracing the lion's share of their choicest land, Saskatchewan is not only the great wheat province of Canada but is rapidly coming to the front as a live stock centre, with vast potential possibilities in industrial development as well, when the natural resources of this province in minerals and forests begin to be utilized.

Saskatchewan now produces more than half the wheat crop of Canada and has won the world's prize for the best wheat grown, eight times in the past nine years. The world's championship for the best Clydesdale stallion and many other championships and prizes were won by the Saskatchewan live stock exhibit at Chicago International Exhibition in 1920 and 1921.

Saskatchewan has more automobiles per capita than any country in the world except the United States and has the same number per capita as that country. Saskatchewan has more telephones per capita than any other country in the world except Sweden. The province has billions of tons of coal; enough sodium sulphate already in sight to supply the world's market for a hundred years; forests and minerals: but its greatest source of wealth is its remarkably fertile soil, nearly one hundred million acres of arable land, less than one-third as yet under cultivation.

**For full information about opportunities in this
new province write**

**THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
REGINA, SASK.**



The
Sign of the Line
of Service.

You will find the Maximum of Travel
Comfort on the Splendid
Trains of the

Grand Trunk Railway System

Reaching all Important Centres
between Atlantic Seaboard
and Chicago.

Also

Beautiful Vacation Regions

Algonquin Park,

Muskoka Lakes

Lake of Bays

Georgian Bay

Kawartha Lakes

Timagami

Descriptive Booklets on Request.

Whether it be a business or vacation trip, the
Grand Trunk Agents will help you to prepare.

G. T. BELL, Passenger Traffic Manager,
Montreal, Quebec.

Canadian National Railways



THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

No other Country offers the inducements that Canada does to-day.

KNOWLEDGE IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Do you want to know about opportunities in Canada?

About: Manufacturing and Business

Farming opportunities

The wealth of hidden mineral treasure

Forest resources

Cheap power

How to secure Information.

The Industrial and Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways has available to the public, the widest range of information on Canada.

Correspondence is invited from manufacturers, mining men, trade representatives, chemical engineers and others desiring information on Canadian conditions, resources, and industrial opportunities.

R. C. W. LETT, General Agent,
EDMONTON, ALTA.

J. WARDROP, General Agent,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

C. PRICE GREEN,
Commissioner,
Industrial and Resources Dept.
TORONTO



Canadian National Railways

ACROSS CANADA



THE **CONTINENTAL LIMITED**

**Montreal and Toronto to
Vancouver & Pacific Coast Points
The NATIONAL Toronto-Winnipeg**

**Compartment—Observation—Library Cars,
Standard and Tourist Sleeping and Dining Cars,
Colonist Cars and Coaches.**

HOTELS

Winnipeg:	The Fort Garry
Edmonton:	The Macdonald
Port Arthur:	The Prince Arthur
Brandon:	The Prince Edward

**CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS
CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS**

**Canadian Government Merchant
Marine, Limited.**

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICES

From **Montreal**, in Summer; **Halifax**, N. S. and **St. John N. B.**, in Winter, to **St. Johns**, Nfld., **Liverpool**, **London**, **Glasgow**, **Cardiff** and **Swansea**; **Brazil** and **River Plate**; **Barbados**, **Trinidad** and **Demerara**; **Bahamas**, **Jamaica** and **British Honduras**; **India**, **Australia** and **New Zealand**.

From **Vancouver**, B. C., to **Australia** and **New Zealand**; **China** and **Japan**; **Straits Settlements**, **Java** and **India**.

Some of the Year's Opportunities!

- De la Roche—Explorers of the Dawn—\$2.50.
Louise Morey Bowman—Moonlight and Common May—\$1.50.
Blake-Hemon — Maria Chapdelaine — cloth \$1.50, de luxe leather \$3.00.
E. K. Broadus—A Century of Canadian Prose and Verse—\$2.50.
Agnes Laut—Canada at the Cross Roads—\$2.00.
Viscount Bryce—Canada an Actual Democracy—\$1.00.
Domino (?)—The Masques of Ottawa—\$2.00.
V. Stefansson—The Friendly Arctic—\$6.50.
Charles G. D. Roberts—THE POPULAR ANIMAL STORIES. A new and cheaper edition retaining the original illustrations. Price per volume \$1.10.

TITLES OF THE STORIES

Each, illustrated, \$1.10.

The Feet of the Furtive.

Neighbors Unknown. Children of the Wild.
The Backwoodsmen.

Jim: The Story of a Backwoods Police Dog.

The Secret Trails. Kings in Exile.
Hoof and Claw.

THE BETTER BOOKLIST IN CANADA

*The Macmillan Company of Canada,
Limited.*

Toronto.

THE NEW

CANADIAN BOOKS

Barriers.....	By Lady Byng
Anne of the Marshland.....	By Lady Byng
To Him That Hath.....	By Ralph Connor
Rilla of Ingleside.....	By L. M. Montgomery
Jess of the Rebel Trail.....	By H. A. Cody
Red Meekins.....	By W. A. Fraser
The Quest of Alistair.....	By R. A. Hood
The Hickory Stick.....	By Nina Moore Jamieson
Little Miss Melody.....	By Marian Keith
The Window Gazer.....	By Isabel E. MacKay
Miriam of Queen's.....	By Lilian V. MacKinnon
The Lone Trail.....	By Luke Allan
The Spoilers of the Valley.....	By Robert Watson
Are All Men Alike?.....	By Arthur Stringer
Brother Eskimo.....	By Alan Sullivan
Success.....	By Lord Beaverbrook
The Victorious Banner.....	By Rev. A. R. Gordon
Later Poems.....	By Bliss Carman
Beauty and Life.....	By Duncan Campbell Scott
My Pocket Beryl.....	By Mary Josephine Benson
A Garden by the Sea.....	By L. A. Lefevre

—)o(—

McCLELLAND & STEWART, Limited

215-219 Victoria Street

Toronto, Canada

Publishers of the Livest Book List in Canada.

**The "Right" Book for your Boy or Girl
Ten to Eighteen.**

Young Canada Series

The Four Standard Canadian Juveniles.

Each Volume illustrated. Cloth \$1 25, postage 12c.

AROUND THE CAMPFIRE.. By Charles G. D. Roberts.

This is a fascinating book of wonder-tales. It is laid in the region Lake Temiscouto and the Squatooks, but its scope covers almost all fields of romance in the world, for every evening as the six canoeists (all old scouts and hunters) about whom the book is written, settle down for the night, each member of the party is called upon to recount some thrilling experience as they sit about the campfire, and the result is a book combining the chronicle of an outdoor expedition side by side with the most exciting stories of mad stallions, grey wolves, Indian devils, pearl divers, wild pigs, hounds of the sea—in fact, 350 pages of hair-breadth adventures by land and water.

THE GIRLS OF MISS CLEVELAND'S. By Beatrice Embree.

A picture of one of the happiest times in the life of the average girl. The book is a glimpse into a typically Canadian boarding-school, the very subject to interest your girl aged twelve and over. It is written in easy conversational style, telling of the good times, friendships, problems and memorable experiences of the student at boarding-school for the first time. In the fine wholesome ideas it will bring home to its young readers, it is an invaluable book.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPERS. By James C. Hodgins.

What sort of delightful adventures would two boys and a girl from Kingston, Jamaica, have in a summer trip through that boundless region of lakes and rivers, bears, porcupines and maskolonge, north and east of Georgian Bay? That is the theme of this refreshing out-of-door story. It will teach your boy or girl real Indian woodlore, as well as please his imagination with the finding of buried treasure.

THE BOY TRAMPS, OR ACROSS CANADA. By MacDonald Oxley.

Boy readers will follow the progress of these two lads across the Dominion with unflagging interest. Bruce Barclay and Arthur Bowe are sons of Shanghai merchants, who, after matriculating at school in Scotland, are summoned home. They decide to enjoy the long trip back, and so return by way of Canada. On their ocean voyage they become friends with a wealthy Montrealer, who uses his influence to secure "stop-over" privileges for them on the transcontinental railroad trip, and thus they are enabled to drop off the train at various points and meet almost every day with some interesting or thrilling experience.

**THE MUSSON BOOK CO., LIMITED
PUBLISHERS - TORONTO.**

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

CENSUS STAFF, 1921: 13,000 enumerators, 247 commissioners, 400 compiling clerks at Ottawa.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LIMITED—Profits, 1921, \$233,743 (1920, \$467,675). Shareholders' capital and surplus, \$5,196,553; paid-up capital, \$2,765,685.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1921—Total vote, 3,121,844 out of 4,726,722 on electoral lists, or 65 per cent. (Total vote, 1917 elections, 1,885,329 out of 2,093,799 on lists.) Liberals polled, 1921, 1,296,723; Progressives, 769,387; Conservatives, 971,502; Independents, 84,232. 192 candidates lost their deposits.

GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE—In 1869 there were \$35,000,000 life insurance in Canada, or \$11 per head; in 1879, \$86,000,000, or \$21 a head; in 1909, \$780,000,000, or \$116; in 1914, \$1,200,000,000, and in 1921, \$3,000,000,000, or \$335 a head. "The people of Canada laid away in 1921 life insurance equal to the bonded indebtedness of the country, and more is possible in the next ten years than in the past."—John A. Tory.

TRADE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1921—Total, \$1,602,094,418, viz.: Imports for consumption, \$799,394,598; exports (Canadian), \$802,699,820. Canada had, 1921, three times as much of total foreign trade, twice as large an export trade and four times as large an import trade per capita as the United States,

A UNIQUE FACT

- About Insurance -

"5000 Facts About Canada" would not be complete unless it recorded this unique fact about insurance:—

The Mutual Life of Canada is the only Canadian life insurance company operating on the principle of absolute mutuality.

The Mutual Life is conducted for the benefit of its policyholders, there being no stockholders.

This plan has proven a great success. The Mutual Life has policies in full force amounting to two hundred and twenty-eight million dollars, and is one of the strongest financial institutions in Canada.

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Toronto Street

Toronto

Established 1855.

President.....W. G. GOODERHAM
Vice-President.....R. S. HUDSON

Joint General Managers:

R. S. HUDSON

JOHN MASSEY

Assistant General Manager, GEORGE H. SMITH

Paid-up Capital\$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund (earned)..... 7,000,000.00
Investments Exceed 39,000,000.00

THE CORPORATION IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR TRUST FUNDS

Every Facility is afforded Depositors. Deposits of one dollar and upwards are welcomed.

INTEREST AT

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum is credited and compounded twice a year.

DEBENTURES

For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards we issue Debentures bearing a special rate of interest for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years as desired.

ACCUMULATIVE DEBENTURES

We also issue Accumulative Debentures for \$100. or any multiple thereof, the interest being compounded half-yearly. They are a particularly attractive investment for those not in need of an immediate return on their funds.

The Corporation's Debentures are a

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS

Full information will be cheerfully furnished to anyone whose address we receive.

5000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

Key to Contents:—Following general tables on pages 2-5, chapter subjects come in alphabetical order. The leading Canadian cities also come alphabetically under general head of "Cities," and the nine provinces under "Provinces." Many city and provincial facts are also found in the general chapters. Latest new Census Facts follow page 72.

CANADA'S PROGRESS (From London Times)

In recent years no part of the British Empire has made greater strides in industrial development than Canada. The war induced a more rapid growth in industrial production than could have been reasonably expected in normal times. To-day Canada reaps the reward of its whole-hearted effort to assist the cause of the Allies; transformation from the activities of war to those of peace has been successfully accomplished, and speaking generally, industry in the Dominion is in a flourishing condition. Canadian education is also awake to new ideas, and young Canada need no longer cross the frontier to secure the advantages offered by a modern university.

CANADA'S PROGRESS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

1867.	Age 55 Years.	1921.
3,000,000.....	Population	8,746,872
14,666.....	Immigration	148,477
2,288.....	Miles of Railways	39,196
123.....	Branches of Banks	4,923
100,000.....	Farms under Cultivation	700,000
10,000,000....	Acreage under Cultivation	59,643,794
3,800,000....	Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine...	20,115,193
\$78,000,000...	Invested in Manufactures ...	\$3,230,686,368
\$19,336,000.....	Public Revenue.....	451,336,000
\$52,701,000.....	Exports	1,189,163,701
\$67,090,000.....	Imports	1,240,158,882
\$14,129,955.....	Customs Duties	\$179,658,474

ANNUAL NATURAL PRODUCTION.

Field Crops, 1921.....	\$931,863,670
Dairying, 1920	260,336,633
Fisheries, 1920	49,241,335
Forests, 1919	222,618,790
Mines, 1920	217,775,080
Furs, 1919-1920	20,000,000
Farm animals, 1920.....	140,083,000
Fruits and Vegetables, 1920.....	40,000,000
Poultry and Eggs, 1920.....	50,000,000

CANADA'S ADVANTAGES.

All kinds of field crops.
All kinds of mineral riches.
All kinds of natural resources.
Religious and political liberty.
Untold wealth in water powers.
A vast series of inland waterways.
An inspiring historical background.
British connection and Imperial unity.
A nine-link chain of united provinces.
Industrial and commercial opportunities.
All kinds of raw material for manufacturing.
A noble national ancestry: English and French.
Free speech, free schools, a free press, free worship.
All kinds of climate between lat. 49 and the Arctic.
Bounded by three oceans, holding vast fishery wealth.

NEW THINGS SINCE CONFEDERATION

Telephones, wireless telephony and telegraphy, airships, automobiles, traction engines, gasoline engines, electricity, baseball leagues, fireless cookers, departmental stores, motor boats, sulky plows, transcontinental railways, oil-propelled locomotives and vessels, electric street cars, natural gas, parcel post, rural mail delivery, technical and consolidated schools, civic playgrounds, consumptive hospitals, organized children's aid work, Y.M.C.A., transmission power lines, typewriters, color photography, moving pictures, X-rays, breakfast foods, etc.

CANADA'S INVESTED BILLIONS.

Agriculture and live stock, 1920.....	\$7,612,151,000
Manufactures (1919)	3,230,686,368
Railways (steam)	2,088,222,267
Railways (electric)	170,826,404
U. S. Investments in Canada.....	1,272,850,000
Banks.	123,617,120
Telegraph Companies	85,000,000
Telephone Companies	100,587,833
Electrical Development	416,572,000
Pulp and Paper Industry.....	347,553,333
Mines plants	100,000,000
Lumbering	231,000,000
Canals (capital)	107,000,000
Flour milling	76,000,000
Fisheries	50,405,478
Trust Companies	47,000,000
Pulp and Paper Mills.....	347,553,333

CANADA'S FIVE-YEAR PROGRESS.

Items.	1916-17.	1920-21.
Immigration	75,374	148,447
Population	8,361,000	8,746,872
Agriculture:		
Wheat, acres	14,755,850	23,261,224
Oats, acres	13,313,400	16,949,029
Barley, acres	2,392,200	2,795,665
Hay and Clover...	8,225,034	10,614,951
Ttl. field crops area	42,602,288	59,643,704
Wheat, bush.	233,742,850	329,835,300
Oats, bush.	403,009,800	510,093,000
Barley, bush.	55,057,750	64,252,800
Corn, bush.	7,762,700	14,220,000
Potatoes, bush. ...	79,892,200	110,895,000
Hay & Clover, tons	13,684,700	12,234,200
Wheat	\$ 453,038,600	\$ 242,936,000
Oats	\$ 277,065,300	\$ 146,395,300
Barley	\$ 59,654,400	\$ 28,254,150
Corn	\$ 14,307,200	\$ 12,317,000
Potatoes	\$ 80,804,400	\$ 82,147,600
Hay & Clover....	\$ 141,376,700	\$ 267,764,200
Ttl. fld crops val.	\$1,144,636,450	\$ 931,863,670
Fisheries, value	\$ 39,208,378	\$ 49,241,339
Forest prods., value.	\$ 173,000,000	\$ 222,618,790
Minerals, value	\$ 192,982,837	\$ 217,775,080
Manufactures:		
Establishments . . .	34,392	38,344
Capital	\$1,958,705,230	\$3,230,686,368
Products	\$1,381,547,225	\$3,520,724,039
Employ. on wages.	601,305	593,184
Salaries & wages.	\$ 283,311,505	\$ 689,434,419
Trade:		
Total	\$2,025,661,978	\$2,450,587,001
Exports	\$1,179,211,100	\$1,240,158,882
Imports	\$ 846,450,878	\$1,210,428,119
Customs Duties ..	\$ 147,631,455	\$ 179,667,683
Railways:		
Mileage	38,604	39,196
Capital	\$1,985,119,991	\$2,088,222,267
Net Earnings	\$ 310,771,479	\$ 491,938,857
Elec. lines, mil'ge.	1,744	1,669
Elec., capital	\$ 161,234,739	\$ 170,826,404
Elec. earnings ...	\$ 30,237,664	\$ 47,047,246
Marine:		
No. of vessels....	8,660	8,573
Tonnage	942,598	1,498,431

CANADA'S FIVE-YEAR PROGRESS—Cont'd.

	1916-17.	1920-21.
Telegraphs:		
Wire Mileage ...	1,600,564	2,105,240
Telephones:		
Number	604,136	856,266
Wire Mileage	206,575	238,866
Financial:		
Revenue	\$ 232,701,294	\$ 451,366,029
Exp. (Cons. Fd.).	\$ 148,599,343	\$ 357,515,278
Surplus	\$ 84,101,950	\$ 93,790,751
Net Debt	\$ 879,186,298 (Dec. 31)	\$2,366,861,252
Banks:		
No. Char. branches	3,306	4,923
Total Deposits ...	\$1,480,849,000 (Oct., 21)	\$1,816,974,475
Clearings	12,552,822,000 (1921)	\$17,443,431,704
Capital	\$ 111,637,755	\$ 129,468,700
Sav. Bk. Deposits.	\$ 42,583,479	\$ 29,010,619
Sav. Govt. banks..	\$ 13,633,610	\$ 10,150,353

CANADA'S SAVINGS.

Deposits in chartered banks (Oct., 1921)....	\$1,816,974,475
In Postoffice savings banks (March 31, 1921)..	29,010,619
In Govt. savings banks (Mar. 31, 1921)....	10,150,353
In Loan and Mortgage Co's (est.).....	28,000,000
	\$1,883,135,447

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF CHIEF CITIES.

Port.	Fiscal Year 1920.	Fiscal Year 1921.
Halifax, N.S.	\$3,504,205	\$3,221,248
St. John, N.B.	5,308,914	4,358,175
Montreal, P.Q.	47,921,847	47,102,590
Quebec, P.Q.	3,053,788	4,772,693
Hamilton, Ont.	6,114,469	6,506,815
London, Ont.	1,896,481	1,905,464
Ottawa, Ont.	2,632,206	2,307,204
Toronto, Ont.	42,949,764	38,626,922
Windsor, Ont.	10,663,617	8,774,953
Winnipeg, Man.	11,565,329	10,792,181
Regina, Sask.	1,274,543	2,186,999
Calgary, Alta.	1,847,582	2,039,224
Edmonton, Alta.	1,292,956	1,487,865
Vancouver, B.C.	9,202,940	9,558,083
Victoria, B.C.	1,181,901	1,202,808

CANADA'S BIG TOTALS, 1921.

Field Crops value	\$ 931,863,670
Field Crops production (bush.).....	1,269,737,041
Live Stock value	1,041,246,000
Live Stock (No.)	20,000,000
Wheat Crop, value	242,936,000
Exports—Vegetable Products	482,924,672
Exports—Animal Products	188,359,937
Dairy production	260,336,633
Automobiles (Number)	467,496
Motor Vehicles, values.....	500,000,000
Telephones (Number)	778,758
Vessels (Number)	8,573
Field Crop area, 1921 (acres)	59,643,704
Government revenue	\$ 451,366,029
Government estimates	604,983,050
Bank deposits (Oct., 1921).....	1,798,071,304
Bank capital	129,468,700
Bank assets	2,806,827,591
Bank Branches (Number)	4,923
Savings of the people	\$1,883,135,447
Manufacture production	\$3,520,724,039
Mineral production	217,775,080
Fishery production	49,241,339
Forest production	222,618,700
Railway earnings	491,938,857
Mileage	39,196
Total Trade	\$2,450,587,000
Trade with United Kingdom.....	526,818,433
Trade with United States.....	1,398,499,787
Customs receipts	179,667,683
Immigration	148,447
Life Insurance effected, 1920.....	630,110,900
Fire Insurance at Risk	5,971,330,272
Water Power Resources (h.p.).....	18,255,316
Water Power Development (h.p.).....	2,470,580
Milling Plants production	262,000,000
Flour production (15 million bbls.).....	105,000,000
Capacity of 3,855 elevators (bush.).....	231,213,620
Tax Exemptions (nearly).....	\$1,000,000,000
Coal Production (tons).....	16,623,598
Fur Trade value	20,000,000
Fur Farms (value of animals).....	4,722,905
Total Investments from Un. Kingdom(est.)	\$3,000,000,000
Total Investments from United States(est.)	500,000,000
Hydro-Electric dev. investment.....	475,000,000
Postal Revenue	24,449,916
Bond Issues	400,184,818

AGRICULTURE.

FIELD CROPS YIELDS, 1921, CANADA AND U.S.

	Canada. 1921.	United States. 1921.
Grain (bushels).		
Wheat	300,858,100	740,655,000
Oats	426,232,900	1,078,519,000
Barley	59,709,100	163,399,000
Buckwheat	8,230,100	14,894,000
Corn	14,904,000	3,151,698,000
Potatoes	107,246,000	356,076,000
Sugar Beets (tons)	268,000	7,480,000
Hay (tons)	11,366,100	94,619,000

PROGRESS SINCE 1867—While Canada's population has trebled since Confederation, her field crops value has multiplied twelve times, and the annual wheat crop nearly twenty times.

CROP ACREAGE, 1921.—Total, 58,626,171, including: Wheat, 23,261,224; oats, 16,949,029; barley, 2,795,665; rye, 1,842,498; hay and clover, 10,614,951.

FIELD CROPS VALUE.—1921 (preliminary estimate), \$1,017,675,400; 1920, \$1,455,244,050; 1919, \$1,537,170,100. 1921 total includes: Wheat, \$283,234,000; oats, \$188,051,000; barley, \$30,282,000; rye, \$22,084,900; peas, \$6,206,500; mixed grains, \$11,263,000; corn, husking, \$10,266,000; potatoes, \$84,616,000; turnips, etc., \$27,379,000; hay and clover, \$269,457,000; fodder corn, \$40,199,000; alfalfa, \$12,866,000. 1921 shrinkage owing to low prices. 1921 production in bushels, 1,499,834,800; 1920, 1,250,468,850.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.—1920, \$1,946,648,000, made up of field crops, \$1,455,244,000; farm animals, \$140,083,000; wool \$5,321,000; dairy products, \$256,000,000; fruits and vegetables, \$40,000,000, and poultry and eggs, \$50,000,000. Eggs exported, 1919-20, 6,000,528 doz., mostly to United Kingdom; imported, 5,977,480 dozen.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH—Estimated at \$7,379,299,000, in 1919, made up as follows: Agricultural production, \$1,975,841,000; value of farm land, \$2,792,299,000; buildings, \$927,548,000; implements, \$387,079,000; farm live stock, \$1,296,602,000.

FARMS AND FARM VALUES—Canada had (1911 census), 711,681 farms. Average capital per farm, \$9,356. in 1917, or \$6,830,145,000. Average production value, \$3,000. Canadian farms rose in value from \$35 in 1915 to \$48 in 1920. This accretion of \$13 per acre in capital value in 5 years represents a substantial gain in assets. Farms reporting in 1921, 698,368.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

FIELD CROP AVEARGES.—Wheat, 1921, 13.00 bush. per acre; 1920, 14.50. Oats, 1921, 25; 1920, 33.50. Barley, 1921, 21.25; 1920, 24.75. Rye, 1921, 11.75; 1920, 17.50.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT INDUSTRY had, in 1918, 84 plants, employing 10,000. Capital invested, \$74,410,603; production value, \$34,853,673.

AREAS FIT FOR SUCCESSFUL AGRICULTURE.—304,200,000 acres, viz.: P. E. I., 1,200,000; N. S., 5,000,000; N. B., 10,000,000; Que., 40,000,000; Ont., 55,000,000; Man., 25,000,000; Sask., 72,000,000; Alta., 81,000,000; B. C., 15,000,000. Total, 304,200,000 acres.

CANADA'S FARM LANDS.—Of the 300 million acres fit for farming in Canada, one-third is in farm holdings; only 60,000,000 under crop; 240 million acres await the tractor and the man. Of the 178 million acres fit to farm in the 454,789,678 acres forming the land area of the Prairie Provinces, only 35,847,000 acres, or less than 8 per cent., were under cultivation in 1921.

PRIZE-WINNING—Western Canada holds all the world's records in wheat and oats for both quantity and quality. As high as 79 bushels of wheat and 120 of oats per acre have been grown. Canada has won most of first honors in these at international exhibitions. Canada won first apple prizes, London, Eng., in 1921, and also for Colonial Cheddar cheese in British Exhibition, 1921.

APPLES—Production, 1920, 3,404,340 barrels, worth \$29,849,149, Nova Scotia leading with 1,160,000 barrels. Over 1,250,000 barrels of apples were exported in 1921 from Canada. 1921 production, 3,337,200 bbls.

FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY.—Canada has 1,250 flour mills, with aggregate capacity of 300,000,000 bbls. a year. Home market of 8,000,000 bushels; capital invested, \$76,000,000 (seventh in Canada); production, 1920, \$262,000,000; 1921 production, grain year ending Aug. 31, 15,000,000 bbls., worth about \$105,000,000 (half exported, half home consumption).

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.—20, viz., 1 each in P.E.I., N.B., and Ontario; 2 in N.S.; 4 in Que.; 2 in Man.; 3 in Sask.; 2 in Alta.; 4 in B.C., in addition to 5 sub-stations and 2 tobacco stations.

LOSS BY INSECTS—Canada's estimated annual loss, by Dominion Entomologist, to field, orchard and garden crops by destructive insects is estimated at \$200,000,000. To this is to be added losses by forest insects, stored produce insects, etc.

AGRICULTURE—WHEAT FACTS.

WHEAT CROP VALUE.—1921, final estimate, \$242,936,000; with average price of 81 cents per bush.; 1920, \$280,115,400, with average price of \$1.62 per bush.; 1919, \$457,722,000, with average price of \$2.37 per bush.

WHEAT EXPORTS—Crop year, 1920-21, 136,173,785 bushels (double that of 1919-20); also 6,866,560 barrels of wheat flour, representing total of wheat and flour of 167,163,305 bushels.

WHEAT OUR MOST IMPORTANT CEREAL CROP.—It covers 36 per cent. of land in crops and 25 per cent. of value of all crops. Saskatchewan alone has more than half wheat acreage of Canada's, and Manitoba and Alberta three-fourths of balance.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION—(Per U. S. Bureau of Markets): 20 countries, 1921, 2,787,000,000 bushels; 1920, 2,614,000,000 bush.; 5-year average, 1909-13, 2,791,000,000 bush. Of 1921 yield, U.S. led with 754,000,000 bush; France second, 322,000,000 bush; Canada third, 329,000,000; India, fourth, 250,000,000 bush.

WHEAT FACTS.—Canada has risen to second place among the wheat-growing countries of the world, and "Canadian wheat leads the world." Nine-tenths of Canada's wheat is grown in the North-west, Saskatchewan leading; not one-tenth of Canada's wheat lands are under cultivation. Canada presents a higher average of wheat yield than the U. S., taken as a whole. Canada, 1921, 13.00 bush. per acre; U.S., 1919, 12.8. Canada's wheat crop, if placed in sacks, laid end to end, would form a line twice around the earth at the equator. Canada, with a thirteenth of the population of the United States, grows a fourth as much as the U. S. wheat production. Canada's spring wheat crop is greater than that of the U. S.

AERONAUTICS.

AERONAUTICS IN CANADA.—The development of aerial transport means much to Canada, as this country is particularly adapted to the use of aircraft. Our vast undeveloped territory can be made easily accessible through the use of aircraft. As efficient commercial machines are developed, air routes will provide quick, safe and reliable means of rapid transport as an auxiliary to our great rail and waterway systems.

CANADA AIR BOARD.—Established in 1919; has three main functions: control of commercial aviation, civil government operations, and organization and administration of the air defences of the country. It licenses aerodromes, machines and flying personnel.

Aeronautics.—Continued.

CANADIAN AIR FORCE.—Training done at Camp Borden, Ont. For year ending Sept. 30, 1921, 407 officers and 840 men received training there under the Air Board.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FLYING.—398 flights were made in fall of 1920, covering 33,612 miles, in conjunction with forestry and fishery services. Air stations at Vancouver, Kamloops, B.C. (High River, Alta., Victoria Beach, Man., Sioux Lookout, Ont., Roberval, Que., and Dartmouth, N.S. During six months of 1921, 1,011 flights were made, covering 157,000 miles.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION has made considerable progress. During 1920, 18,671 flights were made, and 6,505 machine-hours flown; 15,265 passengers and 6,740 pounds of freight were carried. In 1921, 22 commercial firms were operating over 60 machines. In addition to passenger-carrying and exhibition work a number of the industrial firms in the country are operating aircraft as auxiliaries to their normal work.

AREAS.

Canada is Britain's largest overseas Dominion—the Britain of the West.

Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000 miles of coast line is nearly equal half circumference of earth.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area. The United States-Canada boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673).

Canada has one-third of area of British Empire, and is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; 18 times size of France; 33 of Italy.

In 1868, area of the 4 provinces forming Confederation was 662,148 square miles; now Parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles in nine provinces and three territories.

Canada's land area (exclusive of Territories and Yukon, and excluding swamplands and forests) is 1,401,100,000 acres. Thirty-one per cent., or 440,000,000 is fit for cultivation. Only 110,000,000 acres are occupied, and 60,000,000 acres, or less than 15 per cent., under cultivation.

Canada has continuous railway connection (excepting ferry across Canso Strait) from Sydney to Vancouver for 3,883 miles. Distance from Sydney to Dawson City, 5,383 miles.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILES.—Registration, 1907, 2,100; 1920, 402,029; 1921, 467,496, nearly doubled in 4 years. Canada's motor vehicles valued at \$500,000,000. Canada holds second place in world in per capita possession of automobiles, about one car to every 18 of population. 90,000 motor cars came from the U.S. into Canada in 1920.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.—Capital invested, 1919, \$57,000,000 in 1,289 plants, mostly for repairs. 12,139 employees; wages and salaries, \$15,389,000; production value, \$101,196,000; No. of cars turned out, 68,000. Exports of 21,128 cars and parts, 1920-21, \$19,628,000.

CHARTERED BANKS.

	Oct., 1921.	Changes from Oct., 1920.
Reserve fund	\$ 135,067,554	\$ +4,654,224
Note circulation	193,650,636	—55,619,344
Demand deposits	565,650,636	—122,001,145
Notice deposits	1,251,323,839	—19,953,057
Total deposits in Canada....	1,816,974,475	—141,953,057
Deposits outside Canada....	284,254,860	—55,700,373
Current coin	77,932,332	—1,891,144
Dominion notes	166,958,268	—11,963,623
Deposits central gold res....	69,402,533	—49,800,000
Call loans in Canada.....	105,362,186	—7,773,716
Call loans outside	172,013,135	—16,354,324
Current loans in Canada....	1,243,748,818	—161,652,409
Current loans outside	156,518,933	—27,230,724
Total liabilities	2,519,098,671	—349,417,519
Total assets	2,806,827,597	—348,773,971

CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS.—Total of 4,923 branches, of which 4,720 are located in the Dominion. In Manitoba there are 334, Alberta 409, Saskatchewan 577, and British Columbia 249. Ontario 1,577, Quebec 1,240, N.S. 167, N.B. 125, P.E.I. 39. Total nearly doubled in 10 years. Bank clearings, 1921, \$17,443,431,702; bank profits, \$24,399,389. One bank branch for every 1,800 people.

BANK BRANCH INCREASES—Since the signing of the Armistice, 1,742 new branch offices have been opened by Canadian banks, and 214 closed, leaving the net increase 1,528. Canadian banks have over 4,700 branches at home,

Census.

(See pages following page 72 for new census facts.)

LEADING CANADIAN CITIES.

Main Facts re Chief Cities arranged alphabetically.)

AMHERST, N.S.—One of the chief towns in the Maritimes. Population, 12,000. Many big industries. The mother of the Canada Car & Foundry Co. plants. Only one in America which makes all that enters into a freight or other car. Excellent churches, schools, stores and homes. Active Board of Trade. Centre of agricultural area. Other important industries comprise boots and shoes, engines and boilers, tractors, enamelware, pianos, trunks and boxes.

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—Population over 12,000. Largest cheese exporting centre in Ontario. Total imports, 1919-29, \$1,381,597. Centre of fruit, dairying and mining districts. Served by 3 railroads. Divisional point of G.T.R. Government dock, splendid shipping facilities both by rail and water. Rolling mills, engineering and lock works. One of the finest cold storage plants in Canada. Provincial School for the Deaf, Albert College, Ontario Business College, St. Agnes School for girls.

BORDER CITIES.—Ford, Walkerville, Windsor, Sandwich and Ojibway. Located at the most southern extremity of Canada, on the world's greatest waterways, opposite Detroit. Have 160 operating industries, supporting a total population exceeding 65,000. Is Canada's automobile, heavy drug and chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing centre. Good location for industries, with unfailing labor supply. Beautiful home cities. Served by five trunk railways, all connected by a terminal line which absorbs switching charges. Electric power and natural gas. Exceptional educational facilities. Border Chamber of Commerce has over 1,000 members. Windsor bank clearings nearly doubled in a year. Assessment (Windsor), \$56,692,150; population, 38,530; customs receipts, 1921, \$8,774,953.

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—Named after Sir Isaac Brock. Population, 10,000. Assessment, over \$6,000,000. Schools, 10, viz.: 6 public, 1 manual training, 1 domestic science, 1 collegiate institute, St. Alban's School for Boys, 1 separate. School population exceeds 1,100; 6 banks; 9 churches. Centre of dairy industry; cheese sold by Dairymen's Board of Trade exceeds \$3,000,000 annually. Several large industries. Municipally owned: Gas, electric light, water and power plants.

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Named after Joseph Brant. Population, 31,362; 37,000 including suburbs; within 70-mile radius, 1,000,000; one of Canada's leading manufacturing cities. Fifth in importance among Canada's industrial centres. Fourth city exporting manufactured goods; 181

manufactories (in 1919), employing 8,115 persons. Annual wages, \$8,222,396. Raw materials cost, \$19,168,364. Value of products, \$35,163,913. Capital invested, \$41,619,630. 75 lines of manufacture.

Agricultural implement centre of British Empire. Centre of rich area. 10 public schools, 2 separate schools, collegiate institute, and 2 technical schools; average attendance in all, 6,000. 46 churches and missions. Municipal utilities: Waterworks, Hydro-Electric, street railway (20 miles). Assessment, \$26,342,000. A record of steady progress. Bank clearings, 1920, \$76,113,949; 18 branch banks. Two steam and three electric railways.

CALGARY, Alta.—Population, census 1921, 63,117. Assessment, \$73,978,589. Area, 40½ sq. miles. Waterworks: Mains, 207 miles; hydrants, 1,086. Streets: Paved, 62 miles; boulevards, 52. Police, 86. Firemen, 106; fire stations, 9. Parks, 10; area, 577 acres; valuation, \$2,193,028. Sewers: Miles, 207; connections, 9,231.

Schools: Public, 52; teachers, 319; pupils, 10,483; separate, 8; teachers, 39; pupils, 1,109; 4 colleges and 3 business colleges; churches, and places of worship, 96; banks, including branches, 23; hotels, 27; bridges, 18; bank clearings, 1920, \$433,073,277; customs receipts, 1921, \$2,039,224; building permits, 1920, nearly \$2,806,100; 296 industrial establishments in 1919; production value, \$34,002,257.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Capital of Province. Assessment valuation, over \$5,000,000. Population, 12,000. Spacious and safe harbor, ample water supply, modern sidewalks, 8 churches, 2 colleges, 4 public schools; 1 convent school, 2 business colleges.

CHATHAM, Ont.—Farming and fruit-growing trade centre; county seat; on navigable Thames River, 45 miles east of Detroit; population, 16,000. Centre for sugar beet, growing and manufacturing, canned goods, automobiles, automotive products, machinery, pork packing, pickling; centre of Western Ontario gas fields. Assessment, \$10,081,000. 104 industries, employing 2,624. Industries include flour mills, capacity 15,000 bbls. per day; car wheel, stove general foundries; woodworking plants; shipbuilding and and car-building plants; starch plant (largest in Canada),

EDMONTON.—Started in 1795 as a Hudson's Bay post; now Capital of Alberta; gateway to the Peace River country; the City of Opportunity. Situated on North Saskatchewan River. Wholesale, industrial, financial and educational centre for Central and Northern Alberta. Centre of fertile mixed farming country; 5 railways with 13 radiating lines. Census population, 1921, 58,627, or 68,000 with surround-

ings. Board of Trade, 754 members. Assessment, \$80,213,985. Assets, \$32,000,000. Value of buildings in city, \$50,000,000. University, high schools, 48 city schools, 50 churches, public golf links and playgrounds, modern hospitals, live stock centre; 3 meat packing plants; public stock-yards. Important dairy centre. Centre of great coal field; 4 mines operating within city limits; 30 others in vicinity. 100 wholesale houses, 23 banks, 291 industrial plants. City owns and operates its electric light and power distribution system, street railway, water system, and telephone service. Bank clearings, 1920, \$294,873,301. Customs receipts, 1921, \$1,487,865. Live stock handled by packing plants and stock yards, 1920, 92,533 cattle, 133,800 hogs, 35,000 sheep. Manufacturing production, 1919, \$31,419,757.

FORT WILLIAM.—(See also Port Arthur).—Founded as a trading post in 1669; to-day headquarters of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada and of the grain business of Canada. All grain harvested in Western Canada passes through it. Terminus of all traffic westward; point of origin of all traffic eastward on Great Lakes. Combined storage capacity of grain elevators at head of lakes greatest in Canada, second largest in world. Fort William has 23 grain elevators, with a storage capacity of 29,855,000 bushels; Port Arthur has 8, storage capacity 22,515,000 bushels. 137,000,000 bushels of wheat passed through them in 1920. Population, 20,000; 15 churches, 10 schools, collegiate institute, 12 parks, City Hall, 3 fire halls, 2 hospitals, Court House, Public Library and Y.M.C.A.; 31 miles of street railway; telephone, light, water, sewage systems. Industries include flour mills, capacity 15,000 bbls. per day; car wheel, stove and general foundries; woodworking plants. shipbuilding and car-building plants; starch plant (largest in Canada). Bank clearings, \$48,000,000; manufacturing production, 1918, \$23,487,689.

GALT, Ont.—Gross assessment, \$12,811,615; taxable assessment, \$10,759,285; exempt, \$2,052,330. Population, 13,332. Area, 1,600 acres. 100 acres of parks, 80 industries, including large machine shops, foundries, woollen factories, shoe factories, sash and door factories, brass foundries, planer knives, etc. 7 schools, Collegiate Institute, Y.M.C.A., 9 churches. A city of homes and of long-established prosperity, in the centre of rich farming area. Imports, 1919-20, \$6,842,599.

GUELPH.—The "Royal City of Canada," founded by the Canada Co. in 1827; created a city in 1879; population 20,500; has 129 manufacturing establishments, including 27 that came from U.S. Is a noted centre for gray iron castings. Has 8 public schools; 3 separate schools; Collegiate

Institute; Loretto Academy and Ontario Agricultural College, maintained by the Ontario Government, with 2,500 students. Guelph owns its public utilities, including Electric Light, Gas, Waterworks, Radial Railway, and Guelph Junction Railway; 1918 total net receipts from all these were \$82,655.87. It is served by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Railways, 7 branch lines radiating from the city; and the Toronto Suburban Railway runs to Toronto. Assessment, 1920, \$13,330,675. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair is held annually in Guelph, the largest sheep and poultry show in Canada. The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association gather the wool of the Province in Guelph every year, over one million pounds being received in 1920. City is the centre of one of the finest agricultural sections.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Largest city east of Quebec. Founded in 1749; incorporated 1842. Population, 1911, 46,000; now 75,000, including 10,000 in Dartmouth. Canada's chief Atlantic port and chief British naval station in North America. Protected by 11 forts. Has one of the largest dry-docks on Atlantic. Harbor ranks third in world for size, safety and beauty; covers area of 10 square miles, and deep water anchorage for 23 miles. \$30,000,000 being spent on terminals and piers that will dock two-score of world's largest ships at one time. Transit sheds will be the largest in Canada. Port tonnage, 1920, 8,953,803. Manufactured products exceed \$20,000,000 a year. Assessment valuation, nearly \$50,000,000. Bank clearings, 1920, \$254,677,402. Customs receipts, 1921, \$3,221,248. Established first bank clearing house, first public ferry, first newspaper, etc., in Canada. 19 public schools, 4 colleges and university; first free technical college in Canada; 2 High Schools; 42 churches; finest public gardens in America. 1,000 new homes built for the Halifax (1917) disaster survivors.

HAMILTON.—The City Beautiful. A natural manufacturing centre by reason of its geographical position at the head of Lake Ontario, its unexcelled shipping facilities by rail and water, cheap power, a well-supplied labor market, two sources of electric power supply and competitive rates. Assessment, \$128,480,960; population, 117,700; population of tributary territory, 375,000; area, 7,143 acres; 22 parks; 543 streets; 23,500 houses. Assessment over \$100,000,000. 33 banks; 8 steam and 4 electric railways; 3 public libraries; 83 churches; 53 public and separate schools; over 20,000 pupils; 1 normal school; 2 technical schools; 1 collegiate institute; 33 banks; 113 police officers; 125 firemen; over 30 miles street railway; 168 miles of streets. Bank

clearings, 1920, \$380,733,960. Customs receipts, 1921, \$6,506,815.

Hamilton had, 1919, 746 industries; capital, \$165,500,399, employing 30,000; production value, \$149,767,630, annually. Chamber of Commerce has 1,160 members. More American capital invested in manufacturing than in any other Canadian city. 27 new industries secured in 1920 alone, represented capital of \$7,000,000. 100 U. S. branches in all, with capital of \$66,000,000, employing 12,000; wages, \$16,500,000; production, \$61,000,000. Hamilton has the largest Plow Works, Wire Fence Works, Agricultural Implement Works, manufacturers of Washing Machines and Wringers in the British Empire, and among the largest Blast Furnaces, Steel Plants and Coke Oven Plants.

Financial—Assessed value for taxation, \$125,855,190; total debenture debt, \$15,641,698; net, \$8,698,632. Total assets, 23,621,502. Tax rate, 33½ mills.

KINGSTON.—Assessment, over \$16,000,000. Population, over 24,000. Water, light and power plants are municipally controlled. Leading educational centre: Queen's University, with largest enrolment in its history; Royal Military College, etc. Commercial advantages. Good water and rail connections. 7 banks. Centre cheese trade. Splendid harbor. Seats of two bishoprics. Large industries and first-class market. One of Canada's historic centres. Important lake port. Occupies site of Fort Frontenac built in 1673.

KITCHENER.—The city of homes. Population, 21,052. Assessment, \$16,309,814; property taxable, \$12,166,665; business tax, \$2,076,213; income, \$545,029; exempted properties, \$1,502,532. School population, 3,099; public schools, 5; separate (R.C.) schools, 2; collegiate, 1; churches, 22; mill rate, 29¾ mills. Important industrial centre. Bank clearings, 1920, \$61,600,500, increase of \$13,000,000 in year.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Gross assessment, 1920, \$17,679,565; net taxable assessment, \$12,468,930; census population, 1921, 11,055. Bank clearings, 1920, \$45,989,987; Board of Trade members, 226. City conducted under commission government, operating electric service and coal mine and street railway. Industrial, mining and commercial centre of Southern Alberta. Centre also of important irrigation schemes; 85 industrial establishments, 1919; production, \$3,729,267.

LONDON.—Fourth city in Ontario; also, leading manufacturing city, and commercial, financial, educational and ecclesiastical centre of Western Ontario. Shows steady

growth. Population, 65,685. Bank clearings, \$192,157,969. 1,190 building permits, 1920, value, \$2,146,305. 28 bank branches. Manufacturing output increased over 100 per cent. in ten years. 10,254 employed in 380 industries; manufacture over 70 distinct lines; production value, 1918, \$39,104,056. School attendance, 11,500 in 25 public schools; 56 churches. City owned and operated railway to London's harbor on Lake Erie, Port Stanley. Assessment, \$52,451,551; Census population, 1921, 9,575. Several large industries. exemptions, only \$7,153,075. Assets, \$10,114,494; net debenture debt, \$4,156,086. Chamber of Commerce membership, 825.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Assessment, 1920, \$11,646,270. Number of gas wells drilled by the city, 18; wells handed over to industries, 3; 18; wells handed over to industries, 3; 18 operated by city; length of mains, 22 miles; number of services, 2,535. Bank clearings, 1920, \$21,927,687. 71 industrial establishments, 1919, production, \$13,127,755.

MONTREAL

METROPOLIS OF CANADA.—Fifth largest city in America. Nearly 30 per cent. of Canada's export trade goes out from port of Montreal. Is the greatest distributing centre for nationally advertised goods in Canada, and for the largest output of manufactured products. Population of local trading area is 1,100,000.

AREA.—32,155 acres; 10 x 9 miles; parks and squares, 56 in number, of 1,421 acres; 836 miles of streets; 267 miles of electric railway lines (single track).

ASSESSMENT.—Valuation, 1920, \$890,969,143; exemptions, \$227,436,969 (or \$317 per capita). This latter sum includes \$118,061,880 of Government property.

CIVIC REVENUE.—Available, 1922, \$23,803,598.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1921, \$47,102,590—highest in Canada. Bank clearings, 1921, \$5,720,000,000.

HISTORY.—Once site of Indian village of Hochelaga, visited by Cartier in 1535. In 1611 Champlain established a trading-post—Place Royale. Founded by Maisonneuve, 1641. Has three-quarters of total capital of all chartered banks in Canada.

INDUSTRIAL.—1918, 2,375 establishments; capital, \$468,401,481; employees, 157,878; wages, \$110,196,219; production value, \$552,114,605. Centre of boot and shoe, pulp and paper, textile, sugar refining, electrical appliance, clothing, paint, tobacco and cement industries in Canada.

POPULATION GROWTH: 1851, 57,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; 1881, 140,747; 1891, 211,302; 1901, 277,829; 1911, 523,377; 1916, 650,000; 1919, 700,000, without suburbs,

or nearly 775,000, including them; 1920, 840,000 (assessment estimate). Census estimate, 1920, of city, 607,063; of Montreal Island, 712,909. 75 per cent. of population of French-Canadian origin. Population increased three times since 1901.

SHIPPING.—During navigation season of 1921, 981 vessels docked, 564 in 1920. Increase of nearly 100 per cent. in ocean tonnage. 106,310 passengers carried from the port. Nearly twice as much grain exported in 1921 (120 million bushels), as in best previous year, and more than total shipped from all Atlantic ports combined.

CANADA'S NATIONAL SEAPORT.—Head of inland waterways to Lake Superior, a distance of over 1,000 miles. Second largest port in North America, seventh in the world, and largest inland port in the world, on which \$30,000,000 has been spent. Wharfage for 125 vessels. 1921 was greatest export season of port, including 35,000 head of cattle.

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—The buckle of the greatest wheat belt in the world; "the place where the white man found the Moose Jaw." Population (estimated), 22,000; assessment, gross, \$26,216,295; assessment, taxable, \$21,394,238; school population, 5,266; building permits, 10 months, 1919, \$533,795; bank clearings, 1919, \$86,447,626. Important shipping centre. 101 industries produced \$18,000,000.

NELSON, B.C.—The City of Roses; in the heart of the Kootenay country; the clearing-house of Crow's Nest Pass and the Kootenays. Population, 6,500. Several industries, including mining and lumbering. 100 sawmills in district. Municipally owned franchises and revenue-producing utilities. In heart of rich agricultural and fruit area. Unlimited water-power. At convergence of three lake systems, with 8 rail and steamer routes; 130 Bd. of Trade members.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Population, nearly 15,000. Assessment, 12,500,000. Important industrial centre, with cheap power and fine shipping facilities. Manufacturing production, 1918, \$18,406,805; 3,048 employees. Home of great power plants. A city of homes, schools and churches. Historic centre of the Niagara peninsula. A million visitors a year.

OTTAWA.—The Capital of Canada, "The Washington of the North." Civic waterworks and electric light and power systems; 26,000 houses, 84 public buildings, 24 public schools, 9,700 pupils, and 33 separate schools with 9,000 pupils; 3 high schools, 1 university, and 10 colleges, National Museum, 67 churches, 13 convents, 22 charitable institutions, 24 hospitals and asylums, 119 wholesale houses, 192 industries, 20 Government buildings, 13 parks, 9 steam

railways entering the city, 8 water transport lines, 59 miles of paved streets, 47 miles electric street railway, 38 banks and branches, 22,000 telephones in use; over 100 insurance companies represented; 161 miles of streets; 238 Board of Trade members; 90 policemen; 147 firemen; over 12,000 Government employees.

Population, 110,708; city directory population, with suburbs, 143,402; Hull, 23,867. Assessment, \$164,707,177; customs revenue, 1921, \$2,307,204. Bank clearings, 1920, \$515,006,228.

OWEN SOUND, Ont.—Canada's newest city. Population, 12,218. Property values and taxable incomes increased more than 20 per cent. in year. Important port on Lake Huron; fine churches, schools, library, market, etc.; surrounded by rich farming country. Many successful industries.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—Assessment, \$19,299,565; population, 22,000; with suburbs, 26,000; 10 public schools. Collegiate Institute, and Provincial Normal School, Public Library, Conservatory of Music, Business College; fine churches, 9 banks. Bank clearings, 1920, \$50,639,788. Imports, 1919-20, \$8,868,845. City owns waterworks, and hydro-electric power and light developed within the city; large park; complete fire protection equipment; extensive sewer system; electric railway; 60 factories. Population increased by 63 per cent. per the last census. Cheap hydro-electric power and excellent shipping facilities; attractive summer resorts and sporting facilities. Board of Trade, 340 members. Has world's highest hydraulic lift lock. Manufacturing production, 1918, \$27,504,683.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—(See also Fort William.)—One of the "Twin Cities" at the head of deep water lake navigation, with fine natural harbor. Assessment over \$27,000,000. Population, 16,000. Good public and separate schools. Model and Collegiate. World's capacity for elevators; 31 in the Twin Cities; capacity, 52,000,000 bushels, 370,000,000 bushels of grain have passed through the Twin Cities elevators in one year. Big Dry Dock and Ship Building plant; blast furnace; lumber mills, etc. Two pulp mills in operation, one other organizing. Unlimited water-power; 75,000 h.p. developed; 30,000 h.p. in machinery installed. City owns and operates municipal franchises. Dominion Signal and Wireless Station. Shipbuilding, fine fishing and hunting. Dominion and Ontario Government each maintain a fish hatchery. Judicial centre for Thunder Bay District. Connected with Duluth and points in U. S. by one of finest scenic highways in Canada. No hay fever.

PRINCE RUPERT.—436 miles nearer Orient than any other Pacific port. Population, 8,000. Assessment (1922), \$17,138,492. Single Tax. City owns telephone, water, and electric light systems. Five schools, including High School, with accommodation for 1,100. Greatest fishing port on Pacific Coast. 20,000-ton drydock; largest cold storage plant on Pacific Coast, with magnificent harbor, ranking third in world harbors. Natural distributing point for Northern British Columbia and Alaska. G.T.P. terminus.

QUEBEC.—One of Canada's important sea and river ports, and the cradle of Canadian history; founded in 1608 by Champlain. Population, 110,500; or tributary territory, 155,000. City valuation, \$116,045,071 for 1921. Quebec Bridge, now completed, largest of its type in the world. City growing steadily; 3 transcontinental railway lines. 10,212 buildings. Bank clearings, 1920, \$367,195,561. Customs receipts, 1921, \$4,772,693. City surplus, \$20,459. Manufacturing production, 1918, \$38,265,277. 835 industries and workshops, employing 18,500. 96 miles of streets. 9 steam railways, 26 miles of street railway; 47 banks, 41 churches, 26 hospitals and refuges; 66 public schools, 21 private schools and business colleges; 19,019 pupils. Harbor has 30 miles frontage, accommodating 22 ocean vessels.

REGINA, Sask.—The Capital and largest city in Province; founded in 1882; incorporated in 1903. 357 miles west of Winnipeg. Divisional point on main railway, with 12 radiating lines; principal distributing point for Middle West. Largest distribution of farm implements from this centre, \$25,000,000 in a year. 146 industries, 1919; value of products, \$12,651,063. Plants include flour mills, sashes and doors and soap factories, foundries, machine shops, cement blocks and pressed brick works, elevators, wire and steel works, tanneries, acarted waters, cigars. 114 wholesale houses; 360 retail; 15 manufacturing plants. Population, 1903, 3,00; 1921, 40,000; 14th city in Dominion. Building permits, 1920, \$2,597,920. Bank clearings, 1920, \$231,070,268, nearly doubled in 5 years. 13 public schools; 7,000 pupils; 28 churches. City operates light and water system, street railway and stock yards. Complete sewerage system. Best paved city in Canada for its size. 257 acres in parks. Has model industrial and warehouse area, served with pavements, sewers, water, electric power lines, street railway and spur track system.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Population, 30,000. Wholesale distributing, commercial, financial and educational centre for Central and Northern Saskatchewan, on 3 railways. Government elevator, capacity 3,500,000. 16 miles of

municipal street railway. Municipal electric light, power and water system. University of Saskatchewan, Agricultural College and College Farm; Presbyterian Theological College; Normal School; 2 planing mills; iron foundry; bottling works; cold storage; butter and ice cream making and milk pasteurizing plant; poultry killing station. Bank clearings, 1921, \$100,523,291. 1,200 university students. Public and High School attendance, 1921, 5,380. Customs revenue, over a million. 157 industries, 1919; value of products, \$10,812,765.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Population, now including Steelton, 22,000. Assessment, \$20,000,000. Centre of several great industries (steel, pulp and paper, etc.), including the "Clergue" ones. Great inland port. Soo Canal lock one of the largest in world. Soo canals have greater traffic three times over than Suez Canal. City is centre of rich mining, timber and farm region. Manufacturing production, 1918, \$44,556,426, employing 4,154. On the great waterway to Lake Superior and center of fishing and hunting.

SHERBROOKE, Que.—The Electric City of the East. Population, 25,000; total valuation, \$25,132,824 (trebled in 7 years); assessable, \$19,091,574; non-assessable, \$6,041,250. Assets: Municipal waterworks, \$714,434; gas plant, \$342,031; electricity plants, \$1,789,462; city real estate, \$3,032,250; sinking funds, \$573,088. Total, \$6,451,266. Revenue from municipal public utilities, \$421,824.22. Large educational and industrial centre. More water-power than any city in the world, with 8 hydro-electric powers. Chief city in Eastern Townships. Bank clearings, 1920, \$64,046,860. 600 members of Board of Trade. 16 schools, 5 hospitals, 14 banks, 60 industries, with annual production value of over \$50,000,000.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Canada's chief winter shipping port. Total trade, 1920-21, \$113,995,039, viz.: Exports, \$81,138,006; imports, \$32,857,033. Grain exports, 1920-21, 10,638,339 bushels; worth \$19,347,117.

Vessels entering port, 1920-21, 2,594; tonnage, 1,436,927. 15 ocean berths; 28,000 passengers entered port, Nov., 1920—March, 1921. Lumber exports, 1920, to U.S., \$4,861,220. Bank clearings, 1920, \$176,293,846; customs receipts, 1920-21, \$5,358,175; manufacturing production, 1918, \$28,247,037.

Census population, 1911, 42,511; now estimated, 60,000; 44 churches, 780 acres of parks, 18 public schools; assessment, \$1,613,545. City growing rapidly; new residential areas being developed. New dry-dock, 1,150 feet long, under construction, largest in world.

SYDNEY, N.S.—The Pittsburg of Canada. Population, 1921, 22,527. Including 12-mile radius, and towns of Glace Bay, New Waterford, Dominion, North Sydney and Sydney Mines, over 75,000. Centre of Canada's greatest iron and steel and most important coal mining industries. Established coal companies enlarging and number of new ones opening. "Finest harbor in the world."—Robert Dollar. Largest shipping tonnage of the Dominion's Atlantic seaports. Government ocean terminals and dry-docking plant projected for 1921, involving outlay of over \$3,500,000. Best market centre of Eastern Canada. Excellent educational facilities. Industrial and mining outlay in prospect for 1921-1922, \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. General prediction that within comparatively few years Sydney will be the biggest east of Montreal.

STRATFORD, Ont.—Industrial centre of 18,871; beautifully situated on the River Avon and Provincial Highway. Divisional R. R. point. 16 churches, collegiate institute, Provincial Normal School, two business colleges, 6 public and 1 Separate school, manual training, social science school, a public library, Chamber of Commerce, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., 125 acres of park, and all civic utilities. Industries include locomotive repair shops (about 1,200 employees), 8 furniture factories, woolen mill, 3 knitting factories, threshing machines, pork packing, clothing, brass goods, art calendars, felt goods, flax mills, electric appliances and flour mill machinery, brooms and brushes, etc. 99 per cent. of labor is British; 85 per cent. of families are home-owners. Assessment, \$15,941,518; manufactured products in 1920, over \$13,000,000. Hydro-electric power is extensively used; water supply is purest in the province. Motor equipped fire department. Imports, 1919-20, \$3,410,333.

ST. CATHARINES.—Population, 21,000. Assessment, \$19,481,885. Centre of finest fruit land in Ontario; 60,000 h.p. plant adjoining city limits; power from Niagara Falls, 12 miles distant; 28 miles of paved streets, and nearly every street has sidewalks and sewers; 3 miles from Lake Ontario; good street car service to any point in the Niagara District; 148 industrial establishments, 1918; production, \$22,610,388.

TORONTO.

TORONTO (from an Indian word meaning "a place of meeting"), founded as a French trading post, 1749, "Fort Rouille." Land on which it stands was sold by Mississauga Indians in 1787 to Crown for \$85. Chosen as provincial Capital by Simcoe in 1792. Incorporated as city, 1834, with 9,000 population.

TORONTO.—Continued

Assessment for 1922, \$723,696,521; 1921, \$697,418,435. In 1901 only \$128,271,583; 1911, \$306,751,673—increase of 483 per cent. in 20 years, and 121 per cent. in 10-years. Doubled since 1912; trebled since 1909; quadrupled since 1906. Exemptions, \$98,271,202. Tax rate, 33 mills. Estimated revenue from taxes, 1921, \$32,690,040.

Area, 32 square miles, or 7 x 10 miles at farthest points.

Toronto has the world's largest annual Exhibition, with attendance now of well over a million.

Fire department, 634 officers and men; police force, 750.

Board of Trade has 2,687 members.

Bank clearings (2nd in Dominion), 1921, \$5,104,000,000.

Building permits, 1920, \$25,784,732, in 7,378 permits; 8,574 new buildings. Promise of big increase in 1922. A city of homes—88,488 in 1920, 54 per cent. owner-occupied.

100,000 telephones, or one to every five of population, 800,000 calls on a busy day.

Customs revenue, 1921, \$38,626,922.

Civic gross budget, 1920, \$53,602,525; gross funded debt, \$103,000,000; \$202 per capita; net, \$75,452,881, \$147 per capita. Assets over \$150,000,000. Value of city property, \$50,108,661.

Toronto is Canada's greatest live stock market. Turn-over of \$70,000,000 in 1920.

Harbor Development Scheme.—Will cost \$37,000,000 (including Dom. Govt. work). Toronto will then have finest harbor on the Great Lakes. 900 acres of new park property is being made.

Manufacturing Statistics.—No. of establishments, 1919, 3,200; capital invested, \$412,449,242; number of employees, 98,945; salaries and wages (annual), \$55,000,000; value of products, \$511,648,448.

Toronto has 531 miles of streets and 140 of lanes, 709 of sidewalks, 70 parks and playgrounds, 81 Homes and hospitals, over 100 public schools, 10 high schools, 34 separate schools, Technical and Commercial High School; nearly 2,500 teachers in all schools; 100,000 pupils in public and separate schools, and High, Technical and Commerce Schools; 32 colleges, 13 libraries, 8 public hospitals.

Population has practically doubled every 15 years since incorporation. In 1834, 9,254; 1844, 18,420; 1874, 67,995; 1884, 105,211; 1905, 238,642; 1910, 325,302; 1919, 499,278; 1921, assessment estimate, 522,666. Now 12th city on continent in population; 61st among world cities.

Vital Statistics, 1920, 15,020 births (1919, 11,684); 7,632 deaths (1919, 5,694); marriages, 1920, 8,000 (1919, 7,264). Excess of births over deaths in 5 years, 31,796.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Canada's portal city; the gateway to the Orient, and the chief deep-sea all-the-year port on the Pacific. Second finest harbor in the world; 80 miles of water frontage; 40 of anchorage; two new piers being built at cost of \$6,000,000 each; 85 churches and missions; school enrolment, 18,966; 554 teachers. Assessment, \$210,593,965. Population, 124,734, with suburbs 220,000 (15,000 Orientals). Bank clearings, 1920, \$867,901,614—increase of \$213,000,000 in year. Receipts from customs, inland revenue, 1921, \$12,137,032; increase of over a million in a year. Building permits, 1920, \$3,709,873.

23 parks, of 1,415 acres, including Stanley Park, of 1,000. Average rainfall, 60 inches. Death rate, 10 years, only 10.65.

Vancouver is in an enviable position with a future of commercial and national importance in her many natural advantages, and at the hands of her progressive people. With the expansion of the Canadian west, she should experience a corresponding development as their port of outlet, a growth the extent of which is shown in her history.

826 industrial establishments in 1919; capital, \$68,784,691; 18,161 employees; value of products, \$88,104,138.

VICTORIA, B.C.—The City of Sunshine and "the pivotal trade point of the Pacific." One of the healthiest cities in the world, and one of the most beautiful, possessing an unequalled temperate climate. Average temperature, 50.2. Average of 6.2 hours of bright sunshine for every day in year. Death rate 13.5 per 1,000. Birth rate 33.3 per 1,000. Average rainfall only 27.01 inches.

Victoria has more mileage of paved streets and boulevards than any city of its size in Canada. Second largest port in Canada, according to tonnage; \$4,300,000 being spent on great dry-dock.

Estimated population, 55,000. Assessment, \$83,593,321. Bank clearings, 1920, \$145,707,146. Building permits, 1920, \$1,277,277, more than doubled in year; 270 industries; value of products, \$23,286,473; customs receipts, 1921, \$1,202,808.

Canada's great 72-inch reflecting telescope, near Victoria, B.C., is the second largest in the world.

WELLAND, Ont.—Claims largest per capita growth in past 19 years. Population, 10,000. Welland is in the zone of the Welland Ship Canal, destined to be the workshop of the Dominion. Assessment, nearly \$8,000,000. Important industrial centre. Abundant electrical energy and natural gas supply. 7 lines of railway. Centre of many branch American industries—13 out of 18.

WINNIPEG

The name Winnipeg has its origin in the Indian Cree name given to the lake 40 miles north, meaning "Win," muddy, "nipee," water.

Third largest city in Canada. Holding the keys to Canada's western trade. America's greatest primary grain centre and the financial, commercial and manufacturing city of the West. Selkirk settlers occupied its site in 1812. Hudson Bay trading post of Fort Garry, in 1870, with population of 215; 1,869 when incorporated as city in 1873; 1921 census, 178,364; Greater Winnipeg, 282,000.

Schools, 63; 772 teachers; attendance, 33,924; value of buildings, sites, etc., \$7,200,000.

31 parks of 674 acres; 120 miles of boulevards. City has playgrounds, baths, and comfort stations; 112 miles of street railway. Passengers carried, 1920, 65,750,000.

Municipal Ownership—Of power-works, waterworks plant, street lighting, stone quarry, asphalt plant, etc. Cheapest power and electric light in America. 500,000 continuous hydro-electric horsepower on Winnipeg River assures supply for all time to come. A \$16,000,000 aqueduct, with daily capacity of 100,000,000 gallons, brings water from 100 miles.

Winnipeg has five railroad systems and 27 branches. First railway in 1878. C.P.R. yard, largest in the world belonging to one corporation. Over 7,000 railway employees.

Winnipeg Manufacturers' Association third largest in Canada. Board of Trade membership, 1,560.

Winnipeg is an important manufacturing centre. 876 industries in 1919, employing 23,175; value of products, \$119,836,108. 71 different enterprises started in 1921, with capital of \$1,000,000.

Customs receipts—1920-21, \$10,792,181, third in Canada.

WOODSTOCK, Ont.—Assessment, \$6,359,243. City owns and operates waterworks and electric light and power plant, both utilities being well managed. Principal factory of Canada Furniture Manufacturers. Up-to-date schools and collegiate institute; Woodstock Baptist College. City is well drained and healthy. Railway and shipping facilities unsurpassed. Population, 10,333. Two industries being established. City is putting down new intercepting sewer and installing a sewage disposal plant at a cost of \$150,000. Kennedy Car Liner and Bag Company started business here in 1920.

CLIMATE.

	Min. (1918)	Max.	Mean (15 yrs.)	Sunshine (Mean)
B. C. (Victoria).....	23.2	82.8	50.3	1822
Alberta (Edmonton) ..	43.0	94.0	36.7	2081
Sask. (Battleford) ...	46.0	98.0	34.4	2101
Man. (Winnipeg)	36.9	94.1	34.9	2178
Ontario (Toronto)	20.2	102.2	45.5	2048
Que. (Montreal)	24.5	91.6	38.7	1762
N.B. (Fredericton) ..	28.0	92.0	40.5	1978
N.S. (Halifax)	12.6	86.7	44.3	....
P.E.I. (Charlottetown)	16.0	84.0	42.0	1896

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.—Under Dominion charters, fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, 991, with total capitalization, \$603,210,850, mostly representing foreign capital, as against 512 companies and capital of \$214,326,000 in 1919. 88 companies increased capital stock by \$85,187,750. Above figures do not include provincial company incorporations. Capital of new companies incorporated, all Canada, 11 mos., 1921, \$778,173,149.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

CONVICTIONS—Year ending Sept. 30. 1920, 162,708, increase of 25 per cent. over 1919, 5½ per cent. in 1919 over 1918; 1920 increase mostly non-indictable minor offences.

CRIMINAL CASES—23,213 charges, 18,443 convictions; decrease of 2.3 per cent. in juvenile crime.

DAIRYING.

PRODUCTION—Canada is steadily increasing as a dairying country. Production value, 1920, \$260,336,633, of which \$146,336,491 came from factories (a new record), including \$56,250,000 of dairy butter, and \$57,750,142 milk apart from deliveries to factories, condensed milk \$17,160,111.

FACTORIES—1920, 3,161, viz., 1,045 creameries, 1,683 cheese, 405 butter and cheese, 28 condenseries. Production, \$145,336,491 came from factories (a new record).

CHEESE—Canada ranks fourth in world production, CREAMERY BUTTER—Production, 111,691,718 lbs.; value, \$63,625,203. Condenseries production, 53,980,993 lbs.; value, \$10,217,803.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES—Canada has 322 (for dairy products, meat and fish). Capacity, 33,247,774 cubic feet. Railways have 6,022 refrigerator cars.

HISTORICAL—First Canadian cheese factory, in 1864, in Ontario; first creamery for buttermaking, 1873, in Quebec; first milk condensing plant, 1883, in Nova Scotia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.—For 12 months ended December 31, 1920, quantity of butter exported, 13,361,020 pounds; of cheese, 142,767,545 pounds; of milk and cream prepared, 52,035,783 pounds; of milk, fresh, 1,689,377 gallons; and of fresh cream, 1,276,792 gallons. Total values of exports, \$58,345,022. Quantities of butter imported, 1,104,625 pounds, and of cheese, 479,934 pounds. Heavy increase, 1921, in exports of dairy produce from Montreal, including 1,441,779 boxes cheese.

EDUCATIONAL.

HISTORICAL.—First Canadian school opened at Quebec in 1632. Grammar schools founded in Upper Canada in 1807, common schools in 1816.

UNIVERSITIES.—22 in 1919; teaching staff, 2,998; students, 28,486; value of endowments, \$20,712,171; of land and buildings, \$26,086,358; assets, \$56,830,727; income, \$7,039,089; expenditures, \$6,542,212. Toronto University enrolment, 1921-2, over 5,000; McGill, over 3,000; Queen's, 1,800; Alberta and Saskatchewan, nearly 3,000.

COLLEGES.—40 in 1919; teaching staff, 584; students, 10,902.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—60 000 pupils, June 30, 1920.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—1919: on public schools, \$72,992,667 (\$64,100,556 by ratepayers, \$8,895,111 by governments). Increase of over 500 per cent. in 10 years. Average annual cost of enrolled pupil, \$35.06.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1919.—Pupils attending, 1,873,899, including 1,689,590 in public schools, 57,424 in technical and vocational public schools; 5,901 in normal schools, 7,711 in Quebec classical colleges; 9,141 in affiliated and professional colleges; 22,187 in universities; 1,344 blind and deaf mutes; 23,649 in private business colleges, and 51,743 in private schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.—1919: 53,456 (45,249 female, 8,043 male); percentage of enrolment of pupils in attendance, 67.83.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION has given over \$3,000,000 in aid of over 150 Canadian public libraries.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.—1919-20: 103; pupils, 23,649; instructors, 512.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

WATER POWER (Available and Developed).

Province.	Available 24-hr. power at 80% efficiency.		
	At ordinary min. flow h.p.	At est. flow for max. dev. (De- pendable for 6 mos) h.p.	Turbine Installation h.p.
British Columbia ...	1,931,142	5,103,460	304,535
Alberta	475,281	1,137,505	32,492
Saskatchewan	513,481	1,087,756	.....
Manitoba	3,270,491	5,769,444	83,447
Ontario	4,950,300	6,808,190	1,052,048
Quebec	6,915,244	11,640,052	925,972
New Brunswick	50,406	120,807	21,180
Nova Scotia	20,751	128,264	35,774
Prince Ed'd Island.	3,000	5,270	1,933
Yukon and N.W. Ter.	125,220	275,250	13,199
	18,255,316	32,075,998	2,470,580

Canada has the greatest per capita water power development of any country in the world (0.26 h.p.), excepting Norway (0.54 h.p.); U.S. (0.07 h.p.).

HYDRO DEVELOPMENT IN 1920.—Represented 500,000 h.p. of installed capacity, based on their initial installation and not their ultimate designed capacity.

CANADA'S WATER POWER RESOURCES—Canada has developed only 13 per cent. of her available water-power of nearly 20,000,000. Her water-power resources are one of her richest assets, and the high tension transmission of electric energy is one of the most important factors in her present day development. Only surpassed by Norway in h.p. development per 1,000 of population.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.—No country in the world excels Canada in its electrical development opportunities, or in the potential wealth of its undeveloped water powers, less than 13 per cent. of which has been harnessed for industrial use. From the Chippewa and St. Lawrence projects an additional 2,000,000 h.p. may be drawn. To-day in proportion to population Canada ranks first among the countries of the world in having adapted electricity to commercial and industrial uses. It is estimated that the development of the electrical industry throughout its several branches will result in the expenditure of not less than \$100,000,000 per year for the next three years.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT—Con.

PROJECTS UNDER WAY.—Practically every great Canadian industrial centre is served with hydro-electrical energy. Canada has hydro-electric projects under way for ultimate development of 3,000,000 horse-power. 2,470,580 horse-power is at present installed, of which Ontario and Quebec have 81 per cent.

St. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAYS SYSTEMS.—(a) Single power development plan, submitted by Canadian and United States Government engineers, provides for dams and powerhouses at the Long Sault, estimated to produce 1,500,000 h.p. at \$159,000,000. (b) Double power development plan, including two series of dams and powerhouses at Long Sault and lesser concentration at Morrisburg, estimated to produce 100,000 h.p. in excess of Government plan. Length of canalization, 33 miles, of waterway (Prescott to Montreal), 120 miles. Estimated total cost, \$252,000,000.

HYDRO DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT.—Water-power now developed in Canada represents investment of \$475,000,000. In 1940, should the rate of growth in installation during the past 15 years be continued, this investment will have grown to over \$1,000,000,000. The present development represents an annual equivalent of 18,500,000 tons of coal, which, valued at \$8 per ton, represents \$148,000,000. In the year 1940 these annual figures will, with the foregoing assumption, have become 42,000,000 tons and \$336,000,000.

CANADIAN ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT—as at January 1st, 1920, 805 central electric stations! 44.5% commercial, 55.5% municipal. Horse-power developed, 1,907,135; 9,656 employed; capital invested, \$416,512,010. Total revenue from sale of power, \$57,858,392; total operating expenses, \$34,341,923.

QUEENSTON-CHIPPAWA DEVELOPMENT of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission utilizes almost entire drop between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario of 305 feet. Water is conveyed by a canal over 12 miles long from Niagara river at Chippawa to Queenston, at foot of rapids. Power house will contain the largest turbines and generators in the world, each of former of 55,000 h.p. capacity, coupled to generator of equivalent size. Five of these units are being installed and provision made for final installation of 10, providing ultimate capacity of from 500,000 to 600,000 h.p. more than that of existing plants at Falls. First power developed December 28, 1921. Total cost estimated at \$85,000,000.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT—Con.

ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM—A co-operative municipal plant for supplying light and energy to consumers at cost. Largest public ownership undertaking in the world, with over 200 municipalities co-operating. Value of 10 systems and 21 hydraulic plants operated by the Commission, together with transforming stations and transmission lines, \$56,000,000. Value of distribution plants, \$27,000,000. Land, buildings and all assets represent total investment of about \$200,000,000. 1920 earnings of about \$9,707,000 provided for operation and maintenance and left surplus of \$703,000. Present output of system about 400,000 h.p., equal to annual coal value in steam plants of average efficiency of \$35,000,000.

NIAGARA FALLS FACTS.—Available electrical power based on total consumption of water at Falls, 10,700,000 h.p. Cost of development on Canadian side, \$25,000,000. Cubic feet of water per second, 280,000. Proportion of this in Horseshoe Fall, 90 per cent. Total cubic feet authorized for use to date, 78,000. International Treaty allows to Canada diversion of 36,000 cubic feet of water per second; 30,000 used at present, leaving 6,000 available at Queenston. That is, 180,000 h.p. can be generated at Queenston without reducing by 1 h.p. the production of existing plants at the Falls.

FINANCIAL.

DOMINION REVENUE—1920-21 (ordinary), \$434,386,536; expenditure (ordinary, \$361,118,145.

WAR LOANS.—Canada's war loan subscriptions totalled \$3,017,292,069.

NATIONAL WEALTH.—1918, \$17,000,000,000, or about \$2,000 per capita. National income, 1918, \$2,500,000,000, or about \$295 per capita.

DOMINION ESTIMATES, 1921-22.—Consolidated fund, \$358,225,256; on capital account, \$246,758,394. Total, \$604,983,650. Chief items are: interest on public debt, \$140,613,163; investments, \$210,487,633; pensions, \$31,817,624; post-office, \$29,294,911; soldiers' civil re-establishment, \$20,533,000; public works, \$13,209,806; subsidies to provinces, \$11,490,860; civil government, \$10,901,474.

CANADA'S LIABILITIES.—Canada's federal liabilities, or net debt, estimated by Census Bureau at \$2,273,881,806, and Provincial debts \$323,025,054 (outside of indirect liabilities and guarantees). Debts of municipalities to be added. Net public debt, \$2,366,861,252.

FINANCIAL—Continued.

THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN is the Canadian, with nearly 2 billions on deposit in banks and loan companies, or \$225 per capita; only \$55 before the War.

BOND SALES.—1921, \$400,184,818. Canada took half; U.S. \$182,056,559; U.K. \$16,581,320. 1920, \$318,832,081; 32.82 per cent. placed in Canada; 67.18 per cent. in U. S.

BUSINESS FAILURES—1921, 2,348; 1920, 998; 1919, 626. 1921 liabilities, \$49,999,321.

INCREASE OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES—Dominion Government expenses, 1920-21, for ordinary purposes, were 181 per cent. more than in 1914, and Provincial Government expenditures, in fiscal years ending in 1920, 56 per cent. more than in 1919.

U. S. INVESTMENTS IN CANADA—Estimated, in 1920, at \$1,272,850,000; chief items being branch industries, \$150,000,000; bonds, \$714,000,000; insurance co. investments, \$94,276,000; in British Columbia mills and mines, \$197,000,000; prairie provinces land, \$41,000,000, etc.

U. S. INVESTMENTS IN CANADA.—Estimated value during 1920, \$320,000,000. Total yields annual interest return of \$90,000,000. U.S. bond sales, 1921, \$182,056,559.

WORLD'S NATIONAL DEBTS—In 1921 were nearly ten times as much as at the beginning of the war, viz., 382,634 millions in 1921, 43,362 millions in 1913. Canada rose from \$483,000,000 to \$2, 345,000,000.

GOLD EXPORTS.—Canada's gold exports to United States, 1915-1921, \$1,523,400,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.—Canada has 60. Assets, \$750,000,000, including capital of \$47,000,000.

CANADA'S INTEREST BILL.—Estimated at \$180,000,000 annually on money borrowed in other countries.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Collections, 1920-21, \$46,381,806 (based on assessments 1917-1920), from 194,257. 24,483 merchants paid \$7,689,521; 2,377 manufacturers, \$8,217,730; 19,366 professionals, \$2,642,585; 16,652 farmers, \$611,735; 111,621 employees, \$11,301,805. Rest of taxpayers, 18,858, \$11,823,563.

TAX EXEMPTIONS—\$995,534,588 for all Canada, including \$285,012,422 in Ontario and \$460,249,686 in Quebec.

EXPRESS STATISTICS.—1920: Capital of 5 companies, \$4,918,800; gross receipts, \$30,512,504; operating expenses, \$16,120,880; express privileges, \$16,009,460; net operating revenue (Dr.), \$1,617,836. Salaries and wages, \$11,772,206. Operating mileage, 60,912. 3,694 express offices.

FISHERIES.

CANADA'S SEA FISHERIES are among the greatest in the world, comprising 12,500 miles of indented coastline on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans prolific with edible fish, and also 200,000 square miles of interior fresh waters, or more than half of the fresh water of the globe. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake, and pollock landed are taken within ten or twelve miles from shore.

PRODUCTION.—1920, \$49,241,339 (decrease of \$7,267,140 in year, owing to decline in prices). In 1879, only \$13,529,254. British Columbia came first, 1920, \$22,329,161; Maritime Provinces, \$18,881,067. Salmon leads in value, \$15,595,970; lobsters, \$7,152,455; cod, \$6,270,171; halibut, \$4,535,188; herring, \$3,337,738; whitefish, nearly \$2,000,000.

EMPLOYEES.—1920: 75,646, viz., 57,197 in primary operations and 18,449 in fish canning and curing establishments.

FISH CANNING.—Canada has 940 fish canning and curing establishments, fish hatcheries and ponds. Dominion hatcheries distribute annually over a billion eggs and fry, placing back in the water the equivalent of 985,024,250 fish.

CAPITAL.—Total, 1920, \$50,405,478, viz., \$29,893,213 in primary operations, and \$20,512,265 in fish canning and curing.

WHALING.—1920 catch, 430, at 3 Vancouver Island whaling stations, by 10 vessels. Aggregate revenue, nearly \$1,000 each.

FORESTRY (Including Pulp and Paper.)

FORESTS.—Canada has the third largest forest resources in the world, with approximate area of 900,000 sq. miles; Russia first; United States second.

PRODUCTION.—Canada ranks second in list of world's lumber producing countries, about 4 billion feet b.m. annually. Value, 1919, from 3,410 plants, \$222,648,790, including sawn lumber, \$129,041,688; shingles, \$13,524,346; lath, \$2,157,758; pulpwood, \$14,085,376.

CAPITAL.—Invested, 1919, \$231,203,247; 73,480 employed in mills and woods; salaries and wages, \$60,999,020.

ESTIMATED SUPPLY.—Of commercial timber, between 500 and 800 billion feet, b.m., and from 8 million to 1 billion tons of pulpwood. 45 principal commercial woods.

FORESTRY—Con.

FOREST FIRES—Canada has sacrificed two-thirds of her original timber to forest fires. Annual timber wastage, from fire, decay, windfalls and floods, estimated at nearly 2½ billion cubic feet, or 5 per cent. of standing merchantable saw timber.

FOREST RESERVES—Canada's 39 Dominion Forest reserves, with an area of 34,644 square miles in the four Western provinces, are among the largest in the world, including practically the entire eastern slopes of the Rockies. Manitoba has 3,729 sq. m.; Saskatchewan, 9,302 sq.m.; Alberta, 18,929 sq. m., and British Columbia, 2,683 sq. m.

TIMBER PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES—Quebec, \$61,493,919; Ontario, \$60,565,554; B.C., \$60,440,773; N.B., \$26,713,403; N.S., \$8,331,824; Sask., \$1,913,847; Manitoba, \$1,497,486; Alberta, \$1,393,183; P.E.I., \$286,121.

PULP AND PAPER.

HISTORICAL—Paper-making began in Canada in 1803 at St. Andrew's, Que.; wood pulp first used for paper-making, 1867; first sulphate pulp produced on American continent, East Angus, Que., 1907.

PRODUCTION—Canada is the second largest producer of pulp and paper products in the world. Production, 1920, \$163,127,988, viz., wood-pulp, \$76,383,978; paper, \$86,744,010. 31,298 employed. Salaries and wages, \$45,253,892.

SUPREMACY—Canada excels in possession of extensive pulpwood reserves, capable, by reasonable exploitation, of being made inexhaustible; largest and most economically convertible water-powers; largest ground-wood mill, located at Three Rivers, Que.; largest single newsprint mill, operating world's largest paper machines (232-inch width), located at Iroquois Falls, Ont.; fastest running newsprint machines (1,050 feet a minute), located at Grand Mere, Que.; widest tissue paper machine, located at Merritton, Ont.

PULPWOOD RESOURCES—(Government estimate)—Quebec, 155,000,000 cords; New Brunswick, 26,000,000 cords; Ontario, 100,000,000 cords; Nova Scotia, 25,000,000 cords; British Columbia, 255,000,000 cords; Prairie Provinces, 85,000,000 cords. Total, 646,000,000 cords. Canada consumes, approximately, 3,000,000 cords of pulpwood wood yearly, and exports 1,000,000 cords additional to the United States.

EXPORTS (1920-21)—Paper, \$92,103,307; chemical pulp, \$55,060,219; mechanically ground pulp, \$16,491,818.

PULP AND PAPER—Continued.

Total, \$163,655,344. Imports—Paper (other than books and printed matter), \$13,636,399; pulp, \$3,148,046.

PRODUCTION (1919 census)—Pulp: Ground-wood, 300,205 tons, \$8,976,579; sulphite fibre, 124,550 tons, \$9,839,172. Totals, 788,753 tons, \$48,127,177. Paper: Newsprint, 794,561 tons, \$54,427,879; book and writing paper, 58,228 tons, \$12,571,000; wrapping, 58,697, \$7,979,418; other paper products, 40,065 tons, \$3,882,500; other products, \$3,610,070; totals, 951,557 tons, \$82,470,867.

Wood pulp produced, 1920, 1,960,102 tons, valued at \$141,552,862; 2,777,422 cords of pulpwood used, at cost of \$45,404,889.

MAXIMUM PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY—Wood pulp—Ground-wood, 407,300 tons; sulphite, all grades, 469,096 tons; kraft, 148,400 tons; total, 1,024,796 tons. Paper—Newsprint, 1,000,000 tons; fine papers, 58,228 tons; wrappings, 58,697 tons; boards, 137,678 tons; other papers, 40,065 tons; total, 1,294,668. Total annual maximum tonnage capacity, 2,319,464 tons.

MILLS IN OPERATION—1920: 100, comprising 40 pulp mills, 27 pulp and paper mills and 33 paper mills, distributed as follows: British Columbia—4 pulp mills, 2 pulp and paper mills; total, 6. Ontario—7 pulp mills, 13 pulp and paper mills, 17 paper mills; total, 37. Quebec—18 pulp mills, 12 pulp and paper mills, 16 paper mills; total 46. New Brunswick—5 pulp mills. Nova Scotia—6 pulp mills. CAPITAL INVESTED—\$347,553,333; distributed by provinces as follows: British Columbia, \$36,782,030; Ontario, \$109,169,591; Quebec, \$176,347,349; New Brunswick, \$19,306,351; Nova Scotia, \$5,948,012.

FUR INDUSTRY.

FUR TRADE—Canada's resource in fur-bearing animals is becoming increasingly important—3,000,000 pelts, worth over \$20,000,000, were taken in 1919-20.

FUR FARMS.—One of the most recent of Canadian industries, carried on in every province. Canada had, 1920, 587 fur farms, mostly fox, more than half in P.E.I. Value of land and buildings, \$1,202,591; value of 16,527 fur-bearing animals, \$4,722,905. First fur auction, in Montreal, 1920, realized over \$1,000,000. Fur exports increased from \$1,800,000 in 1915 to \$13,800,000 in 1919. "Persian" lamb fur is now produced in Canada, from Karakul sheep.

Canada's first reindeer ranch has been started on Baffin Island under directorship of V. Stefannson. Lapps will be used.

IMMIGRATION.

ARRIVALS, 1913-1921.

Fiscal Year		British.	From U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total
Ending March 31, '13.		150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
" " 1914		142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
" " 1915		43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
" " 1916		8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
" " 1917		8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
" " 1918		3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
" " 1919		9,194	40,715	7,073	57,702
" " 1920		59,603	49,656	8,377	117,336
" " 1921		74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477

ESTIMATED IMMIGRATION.—1921-22, 100,000.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION, 1900 to 1921, 3,576,311, viz., 1,323,531 were British; United States, 1,366,508; Continental, 887,272; 57 countries represented.

DISTRIBUTION, 1920-21: To Ontario, 61,963; to Quebec, 19,813; to Manitoba, 13,013; to Saskatchewan, 13,643; to Alberta, 18,484; to British Columbia, 14,136; to Maritime Provinces, 6,315; to Yukon, 105. They came from 64 different countries. 98,636 of the total entered by way of ocean ports.

U. S. IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA—In last 25 years, 1,398,527 entered Canada from U. S. 16,177 of 1920 U. S. immigrants declared intention of going on the land. They brought with them an average of \$372, or total of nearly \$6,000,000.

REJECTIONS.—In 10-year period, 1911-21, of total of 1,064,738 immigrants of all nationalities entering Canada via ocean ports, only one-half of one per cent., or 6,646, were rejected. Of the 638,464 British arrivals, only 1,115 were rejected, or 17-100ths of one per cent.—a striking tribute to the high quality attracted to Canada. Rejections at ocean ports, 1920, 21,953; deportations after having been admitted, 1,044.

NATURALIZATION—1920-21: 10,507, representing 42 nationalities, including 3,953 Americans, 1,697 Poles, 1,505 Russians, 577 Roumanians, 443 Swedes, 357 Norwegians, 214 Germans, 213 Italians, 212 Greeks, and smaller numbers from 33 other countries.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION—1920-21, 1,426, viz.: 1,080 boys, 346 girls, from 11 British societies or agencies. 19,841 applications were received for them. The Depart-

ment of Immigration and Colonization has 1,665 under inspection in Canada.

BARNARDO BOYS.—25,000 have been sent to Canada from England, worth \$125,000,000 on a valuation of \$5,000 each. 6,000 of them enlisted in the war; 531 killed.

ORIENTALS.—2,435 Chinese entered Canada 1920-21, 885 paying head tax of \$500 and 1,550 exempt. Total entered, in 9 years, 1912-13 to 1920-21, 22,777; 19,763 paying head tax of \$10,361,072; 3,014 exempt. Estimated Chinese in Canada, 40,000.

Japanese arrivals, 1920-21, 532; average for 10 years preceding, 719. 107 Hindoos arrived in 10 years.

INDIANS.

INDIAN FACTS.—Indian population, 105,998, on 1,625 reserves; 38,101 buildings on same. More than 4,000 enlisted in the War out of 15,000 of military age. Indian donations in cash to war funds, \$44,545. 339 Indian schools have enrolment of 12,196 pupils. Eskimos, 3,296.

LANDS UNDER CROP.—221,800 acres by Indians. Produced, 1920-21, over two million bushels of grain and roots. Production value, \$3,577,000. Indian reserve lands worth \$52,000,000; buildings, \$5,100,000. Value per capita of Indians' real and personal property, \$682. Indian trust fund, \$11,458,660.

INSURANCE.

The following figures late to the insurance business of companies licensed by the Dominion Government:

FIRE—152 companies (43 Canadian, 46 British, 63 foreign). Policies, new and renewed, taken in 1920, \$6,790,670,610, viz.: Canadian companies, \$1,500,412,316; British, \$2,991,753,701; foreign, \$2,298,504,593. Net premiums, \$50,527,937. Let losses paid, \$21,935,387. Net amount at risk, 1920, \$5,969,872,278. Net premiums received (1869-1920), \$608,488,906. Losses paid, \$346,595,041.

LIFE—56 companies (25 Canadian, 15 British and Colonial, 16 foreign). Policies taken in 1920 made a record, \$630,110,900, viz.: Canadian, \$387,519,766; British, \$14,976,038; foreign, \$227,615,096. Net claims paid, \$25,718,078.

Total life insurance in effect, \$2,657,025,493, viz.: Canadian companies, \$1,664,348,605; foreign, \$915,793,798; British, \$76,883,090. Premium income: Canadian, \$57,205,082; foreign, \$30,236,866; British, \$2,776,099.

Insurance other than fire and life: Premiums, \$22,927,620.

INSURANCE—Con.

The total assets of Canadian Life Insurance Companies amounted at Dec. 31, 1920, to \$420,018,399, and the assets in Canada of British and Colonial and Foreign Insurance Companies to \$166,593,889. Fraternal Benefit Societies have assets amounting to \$57,052,508.

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES—Canadian Societies—Premiums paid by members, \$2,691,826. Death benefits paid, \$1,847,591; matured endowments, old age and other benefits paid, \$876,134. Amount in force at Dec. 31, 1920, \$137,057,828. Sickness and funeral premiums, \$467,410. Claims paid, \$450,349.

Foreign Societies—Premiums paid by members, \$1,044,996. Death benefits paid, \$900,493; matured endowments, old age and other benefits paid, \$28,606. Amount in force Dec. 31, 1920, \$65,700,477. Sickness and funeral premiums, \$39,317. Claims paid, \$37,867.

FIRE LOSSES—In the year 1921 there were 19,473 fires reported to the Department of Insurance, with a total loss of approximately \$31,480,570. On the basis of an estimated population of 9,000,000 persons, this amounts to \$3.50 per capita, or nearly \$14 per family. In Great Britain, fire losses in 1921 amounted to \$37,000,000, or 74c per capita.

IRRIGATION.

WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS—325 domestic, municipal and other water supply projects have been constructed, or are now under construction, with 350 industrial projects, chiefly railway water supplies. In addition, 650 small irrigation projects have been constructed, irrigating 105,388 acres.

C. P. R. SYSTEMS—4,200 miles of irrigation ditches; irrigated area of 743,520 acres, developed at cost of over \$17,000,000, subdivided as follows: Western section: Area irrigated, 223,526 acres; miles of ditches, 1,500; cost, \$4,599,209.00. Eastern Section: Area irrigated, 400,000 acres; ditches, 2,500 miles, cost, \$10,092,500.00. Lethbridge Section: Area irrigated, 130,000 acres; ditches, 200 miles; cost, \$1,754,150.00.

LABOR.

ORGANIZED LABOR in Canada had, at end of 1920, 373,842 members, out of 600,000 Canadian workers, 267,247 being affiliated with international organizations.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS membership, as reported at the close of the fiscal year 1920, stood at 173,463, comprised in 1,939 local branch unions. Of the total mem-

LABOR—Con.

bership, 150,318 were derived from 56 international organizations, which had affiliated their total Canadian membership, comprised in 1,669 local branches.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES made 420,036 placements, fiscal year 1920-21 (340,297 to permanent positions), at cost of \$467,000.

BRANCH UNIONS.—Canada had at end of 1920, 2,918 branch unions of all classes, increase of 71 in year, 2,455 having international affiliation, with 267,247 members; 259 non-international, with 25,406 members; 30 independent units, with 31,189 members; National and Catholic, 124 branches, with 45,000 members; and One Big Union units, 50, with 5,000 members.

STRIKES AND SETTLEMENTS.—Canada had, during the calendar year 1920, 285 strikes and lockouts. These disputes involved approximately 1,272 employers and 52,150 employees, resulting in time loss of 886,754 working days. Of total of 285, 66 were settled in favor of employees, 125 in favor of employers, 69 were compromise settlements, 25 were indefinite or unterminated at end of fiscal year.

LIVE STOCK.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Horses	3,609,257	3,667,369	3,400,352	3,813,921
Milch cows.....	3,538,600	3,548,437	3,504,692	3,736,832
Other cattle ...	6,507,267	6,536,574	6,067,504	6,469,373
Sheep	3,052,748	3,421,958	3,720,783	3,675,860
Swine	4,289,682	4,040,070	3,516,678	3,904,895

NUMBER AND VALUE.—Total live stock, as on June 15, 1920, 20,210,009, worth \$1,041,246,000, viz., 3,400,352 horses, worth \$361,328,000; 9,572,196 cattle, worth \$561,500,000; 3,720,783 sheep, worth \$37,263,000; 3,516,678 swine, \$30,683,000. Poultry, 1921, 37,182,117.

EXPORTS.—Animals and their products, 1920-1, \$266,037,489.

LIVE CATTLE SHIPMENTS.—1919, 546,490; 1920, 315,179, chiefly to U.S.

DEAD MEAT INDUSTRY.—Canada had, 1919, 82 meat-packing plants and abattoirs. Capital, \$93,363,791; employees, 13,222; production value, \$229,231,000.

FARM POULTRY.—1920: worth \$37,016,000, viz., turkeys, \$3,225,000; geese, \$2,131,100; ducks, \$976,900; other fowls, worth \$81,155,000.

MANUFACTURING: CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Establish-	Capital.	Products.
	ments. No.	\$	\$
Flour & grst mill produs.	1,255	76,411,423	262,786,759
Slaughtering & meat pkg.	82	93,363,791	233,936,913
Log products	3,410	231,203,247	222,652,070
Pulp and paper.....	99	275,767,364	139,986,457
Butter and cheese.....	3,258	21,959,213	119,316,569
Sugar, refined	8	38,725,542	102,630,086
Building & construction.	1,475	45,011,116	94,495,222
Roll'g mills & steel furn's	41	88,106,635	89,229,144
Shipbuilding and repairs	78	70,854,028	86,489,713
Cottons	27	58,732,941	82,642,949
Fdry. & mach. shop prod.	731	100,606,542	81,710,215
Automobiles	11	34,949,739	80,619,846
Boots and shoes	161	38,680,581	63,579,035
Cars and car works.....	10	59,070,604	59,962,319
Electric light and power	805	416,512,010	57,486,458
Rubber gds., incl. fottw'r	32	42,787,594	56,003,434
Car repair shops.....	152	.....	52,245,570
Bread & oth. bak'ry prod.	1,690	22,558,093	52,318,484
Biscuits and confection'y	325	28,908,317	52,238,131
Smelting	14	66,038,681	51,626,816
Clothing, men's factory.	145	27,293,401	47,780,306
Plumb'g, heat'g, tinsmith.	1,963	31,258,215	47,009,238
Leather, tanned, etc. ...	113	34,623,567	46,925,933
Tobacco, cigars, cig'ttes	114	24,749,250	46,133,303
Hosiery and knit goods..	114	34,149,593	45,207,292
Clothing, wom's factory.	231	23,343,671	44,381,117
Petroleum	10	43,158,655	43,256,317
Printing and publishing.	858	35,886,918	40,153,814
Agricultural implements.	88	84,331,715	37,715,331
Lumber products	733	39,144,039	37,074,414
Electrical apparatus	95	45,956,399	34,187,658
Fish, preserved	928	23,200,874	32,172,753
Woolen goods	77	21,717,226	28,082,977
Printing and bookbinding	640	22,099,455	26,176,133
Furniture & uphol'd gods.	270	24,400,099	25,168,305
Pig iron	9	35,766,836	24,965,092
Boilers and engines.....	64	31,277,375	24,708,143
Clothing, men's custom..	1,523	11,335,745	22,718,620
Furnishing goods, men's.	88	15,087,269	21,236,715
Hats, caps and furs.....	208	14,553,814	20,790,334

Totals for 40 industries. 21,935 2,433,581,577 2,737,797,985

Totals for all industries. 38,344 3,230,686,368 3,520,724,039

MANUFACTURING.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY.

Statistics.	1919 (Preliminary)	1918	Increase or Decrease.
Establish., No...	38,344	35,915	2,547
Capital invested.	\$3,230,686,368	\$3,034,301,915	\$196,384,453
Emp. on Sal., No.	88,316	75,221	13,095
Salaries paid.....	130,855,202	107,573,074	23,282,128
Emp. on wgs., No.	593,184	603,116	9,932
Wages paid	558,579,217	522,287,570	36,291,647
Cost of M'tls...	1,875,577,799	1,900,252,314	24,674,515
Value of prod's.	3,520,724,039	3,458,036,975	62,687,064

CAPITAL AND PRODUCTS BY PROVINCES, 1918.

Provinces.	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Value of Products.
CANADA	38,344	\$3,230,686,368	\$3,520,724,039
Alberta	1,379	66,673,667	94,855,759
British Columbia . .	2,064	268,419,281	243,060,276
Manitoba	1,622	111,535,665	153,003,614
New Brunswick . .	1,439	89,958,882	100,005,605
Nova Scotia	2,249	131,914,231	140,125,095
Ontario	16,438	1,583,161,271	1,737,536,546
Prince Edw. Isld..	539	2,867,035	6,869,584
Quebec	11,061	936,712,125	988,574,723
Saskatchewan	1,534	35,869,588	59,752,486
Yukon	19	3,574,623	189,144

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION has 4,252 members; 740 west of the Great Lakes. Ontario leads with 2,256, or more than half; Quebec, 980; Maritimes, 276.

AMERICAN BRANCH FACTORIES IN CANADA—Estimated at 550, employing 90,000; invested capital, \$400,000,000. Originally their number was between 650 and 700, but many are now controlled by Canadians, and represent only Canadian capital.

MARINE AND CANAL.

CANADA AS A MARITIME NATION—Canada ranks seventh among maritime nations; thirteenth in 1916; third 70 years ago. Employs over 44,000 men and boys.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE—66 ships in the service, operating between Canada and all the great world ports.

CANAL SYSTEMS—Canada has 17 canal systems of 458 miles, with 158 locks. The 100 miles of actual canals cost over 100 millions.

CANAL TRAFFIC, 1920.—8,735,383 tons of freight (decrease of 1,259,883 over 1919). 46.87 per cent. was of Canadian origin; 53.13 United States.

MARINE AND CANAL—Con.

CANADA'S FLEET—8,573 vessels; part steam, part sailing. Tonnage, 1,498,431 gross. New tonnage built in 1919, 127,938.

WELLAND CANAL—New Welland Ship Canal (third connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario) will be 25 miles long, with 7 locks, for vessels 800 feet long, and 80 feet wide, and carrying 30 feet of water—an undertaking second only to the Panama Canal. 1921 tonnage, 3,076,966 in 3,750 boats.

WATER TRANSPORTATION—Deep-sea vessels can travel into the heart of Canada for over 2,000 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior. Boats drawing 30 feet of water can cover the first 1,000 miles to Montreal, while those drawing 14 feet and not exceeding 255 feet in length can go for another 1,200 miles.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL LOCK is one of the great canal locks in the world, being 800 feet long, 60 feet wide, depth of water 21 feet. Tonnage passed through all Sault canal locks, 1919, was four times greater than Suez.

CANADA'S NEW NAVY—Presented by Great Britain, consists of the cruiser *Aurora*, and two destroyers, the *Patriot* and *Patricia*.

SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY, 1919—78 shipbuilding plants; capital, \$70,854,028; employees, 25,429; wages and salaries, \$29,836,848. Production value, \$86,489,713; 229 vessels completed or in course of construction, gross tonnage, 236,034. 99 boat-building plants; capital, \$1,260,663; employees, 834; wages and salaries, \$920,441. Production value, \$1,964,423.

NEW TONNAGE IN 1920—Gross tonnage built in 1920 was 204,635 tons, representing 351 vessels of one kind and another. Vessels built and registered in Canada during 1920 numbered 329, of which 121 were sailing vessels, 53 wooden steam vessels, 119 wooden gas vessels, 35 steam metal vessels and one gas metal vessel. Steam metal vessels accounted for 120,127 tons; wooden sailing vessels, 22,758; steam wooden vessels, 12,829 tons; gas wooden vessels, 3,495 tons; gas metal vessels, 116 tons—a total of 159,325 gas tons.

NAVY SCHOOL—Canada has established "His Majesty's Canadian Youths' Training Establishment" for the training of boys for rating in the Canadian Navy—the first school of its kind in Canada.

MINING.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MINERALS PRODUCED IN CANADA, CALENDAR YEARS 1919 AND 1920.

Description.	1919.	Quantity.	1920.
	Value.		Value.
Chief Metallic.			
Cobalt, lb.....	\$ 1,325,928	593,920	\$ 1,484,800
Copper, lb.	14,028,265	81,155,360	14,166,479
Gold, fine, oz.....	15,850,423	766,912	15,853,478
Iron, pig, from			
Can. ore, ton.....	899,406	75,869	2,066,997
Lead, lb.	3,053,037	33,985,974	3,803,346
Nickel, lb.	17,817,953	61,136,493	24,454,597
Silver, fine	17,802,474	12,793,541	12,908,683
Zinc	2,362,448	40,166,200	3,081,149
Total	73,262,793	.....	77,236,370
Chief Non-Metallic.			
Arsenic, tons	509,924	2,408	313,575
Asbestos, tons	10,909,452	167,731	13,677,841
Asbestic, tons	65,917	20,956	57,601
Coal	54,413,349	16,623,598	76,326,853
Feldspar, tons	86,231	36,856	274,075
Fluorspar, tons	97,837	11,229	260,446
Graphite, tons	100 221	2,227	173,537
Grindstones, tons ..	60,516	2,319	78,136
Gypsum, tons	1,215,287	429,144	1,876,595
Magnesite, tons	328,465	13,378	512,756
Mica, tons	273,788	2,150	368,297
Nat. Gas, M. cu. ft.	4,176,037	16,961,284	4,225,887
Peat, tons	6,561	3,900	15,600
Petroleum, brl.	736,324	196,937	821,545
Pyrites, ton	522,704	174,744	751,009
Quartz, ton	527,635	127,995	466,621
Salt, ton	1,397,929	210,211	1,547,879
Total value	\$76,002,087	.....	\$102,353,862
Structural Materials and			
Clay Products	27,421,570	.....	38,184,848
Grand Total	\$176,686,390	.....	\$217,775,080

CANADA'S MINERAL WEALTH.—Canada is one of the richest countries in the world in her latent mineral wealth, nature having with bountiful hand made these gifts of a wide diversity, only as yet slightly explored, comprising almost all known minerals.

MINING—Con.

RECORD YEAR.—1920 production was highest on record—23.3 per cent. over 1919—was due to non-metallic development.

GENERAL MINING FACTS.—Canada produces 85 per cent. of the world's nickel requirements; 30 per cent. of output refined in Canada. The Kimberley, B.C., zinc-lead mine is one of most important in world. Canada possesses the only commercial source of helium in the Empire. Per capita mining production, 1888, \$2.67; 1918, \$24.59.

MINERAL PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES, 1920.—Ontario, \$78,749,178 (36.16 per cent.); British Columbia, \$38,044,916 (17.41 p.c.); Alberta, \$33,721,898 (15.49 p.c.); Nova Scotia, \$30,187,533 (13.86 p.c.); Quebec, \$27,722,502 (12.73 p.m.); Manitoba, \$3,900,207; New Brunswick, \$2,225,261; Saskatchewan, \$1,711,580; Yukon, \$1,512,006.

CANADA PRODUCES, with only 5 per cent. of the world's population, 90 per cent. of its cobalt; 88 per cent. of its asbestos; 85 per cent. of its nickel; 32 per cent. of its pulpwood; 20 per cent. of its lumber; 20 per cent. of its cured fish; 18 per cent. of its oats; 15 per cent. of its potatoes; 12 per cent. of its silver; 11½ per cent. of its wheat; 11 per cent. of its barley; 4 per cent. of its gold; 4 per cent. of its copper.

COAL FACTS.—Canada has vast coal reserves of 1,360,535,000,000 tons (1910 estimate)—second country in point of supply. Canada has the only two coal regions on sea coasts of North America. The bituminous coal of Nova Scotia is estimated to last 700 years; that of Vancouver Island has been successfully operated since 1860. Canada's coal production, 1920, highest on record. Coal constitutes the greater portion of mineral production of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Canada imported 14,481,844 tons of bituminous coal from U. S. in 1920.

COAL PRODUCTION, 1920, 19 per cent. increase over 1919. Alberta led with 6,700,000 tons (64 p.c.); Nova Scotia, second, with 6,500,000 tons (37.8 p.c.) Imports, 1920, 20,000,000 tons, worth \$83,000,00; exports, 2,670,000 tons, worth \$18,800,000. Total coal consumption, 1920, 33,807,966 tons.

PETROLEUM.—10 refineries in Canada, 1918. Capital, \$35,745,410. Wage-earners, 2,938. Production value, \$37,866,907. Used 262,641,149 gallons crude oil; 250,882,965 imported; 12,258,184 from Canadian wells—all worth \$23,708,658. Extensive oil drilling, in the Arctic region, gives promise of a future important development. World production, 1920, 694,850,000 bbls., 197,000 in Canada.

NATIONAL PARKS.

AREA.—Canada has 15 national parks, with area of 9,099 sq. miles, or nearly 6,000,000 acres, including some of the largest in the world.

ALBERTA.—Rocky Mountains Park, 2,751 sq. miles; Jasper Park, 4,400 sq. miles; Buffalo Park, 158 sq. miles; Waterton Lakes Park, 129 sq. miles; Elk Island Park, 16 sq. miles; Foremost Antelope Park, 9 sq. miles.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Yoho Park, 476 sq. miles; Glacier Park, 468 sq. miles; Revelstoke Park, 100 sq. miles; Kootenay Park, 587 sq. miles.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Fort Howe, 19 acres. NOVA SCOTIA.—Fort Anne, 30 acres.

ONTARIO.—St. Lawrence Islands Parks, 140 acres; Point Pelee Park, 4 sq. miles; Border Park, 17.

There are in addition several Provincial Parks, and 35,000 square miles of Dominion Forest Reserves.

POST OFFICES.

NUMBER.—Canada had 12,251 post offices on March 31, 1920; only 3,638 in 1867. 187 new post offices were opened in 1920, and 226 closed owing to rural delivery extension.

FINANCIAL.—Postage stamps and cards sold, 1920, \$26,317,194; 5,106 money order offices issued \$159,224,936 in 9,947,017 orders; 5,830,118 postal notes paid of \$12,122,720.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.—Canada had, end of 1920, 3,737 rural mail delivery routes, serving 189,081 rural mail boxes.

REVENUE.—Revenue (including war tax), 1919-20, \$24,449,916; expenditure, \$20,774,385.

P.O. SAVINGS BANKS.—Balance at credit of depositors, March 31, 1921, \$29,010,610; in government savings banks, \$10,150,353.

ANNUITIES.—Number in force, Dec., 1921, 5,203; total receipts, \$5,332,031.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—1920, 66 lines reported 1,669 miles of road. Capitalization, \$170,826,404. 17341 employees; wages, \$24,235,932. Fare passengers carried, 804,711,333; 2,691,150 tons of freight carried. Operating revenue, \$47,047,246; operating expenses, \$37,242,483; net surplus, \$9,804,762. After paying taxes, interest, dividends, etc., deficit of \$2,421,286. 41 railways showed deficits, and 25 surpluses.

CANADA'S NINE PROVINCES

ALBERTA.

AGRICULTURE FACTS—Alberta has 1 college of agriculture, 9 provincial demonstration farms, 104 fairs and exhibitions held, 1920; 271 schools competed in school fairs; 290 Women's Institutes have 14,500 members. More than 200 exhibits of grain, grasses, clovers and alfalfa from Alberta, from seed grown from the International boundaries as far north as the Peace River country, sent to the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago.

AREA—"Three provinces in one," Southern, Central and Northern. 255,584 square miles, or 7 per cent. of Canada's area. Double the size of the British Isles; larger than Germany or France, and as large as Montana, N. Dakota and Minnesota. 82,000,000 acres can be converted to profitable agriculture.

BANKING—Only 5 banks in 1891; 431 in 1920.

BUFFALO—Alberta has the world's largest herd, over 5,000 in Government Park.

CLIMATE—1918, min., 43.0; max., 94.0; mean sunshine, 15 years, 36.7.

COAL—Alberta is the "Coal Bin of Canada," containing 14 per cent. of all the coal reserves of the world, and about 87 per cent. of the coal deposits of Canada. Total reserve estimated at 1,059,940,000,000 tons. Alberta's coal production, 1920, 6,908,923 tons, or 41 per cent. of total output, leading all provinces. Value, from 288 mines, \$27,000,000. 12,000 employed.

DIARYING—Total value of products, over \$30,000,000. including 55 dairy factories; capital, \$2,425,047; value of products, \$8,838,298; butter, \$6,555,509.

DOMINION PARKS—Alberta has 7 of the Dominion Parks, with 4,358,940 acres—largest in the world. 4 Dominion Forest Reserves of 18,929 sq. m.

EDUCATION—1919, 4,902 elementary and secondary school teachers, 121,567 pupils.

ELEVATORS—900; capacity, nearly 40,000,000 bush.

FIELD CROP YIELD—1921 (Dom. final estimate), 140,750,000 bush. (215,437,000 in 1919), viz., wheat, 53,044,000; oats, 64,192,000; barley, 11,657,000; rye, 1,999,000; flaxseed, 171,000. 1921 wheat never graded so high. 10-year average yields: Spring wheat, 20.34 bush.; winter wheat, 22.61; oats, 37.65; barley, 26.81; rye, 24.48.

FIELD CROP VALUE—1921 (Dom. final estimate),

ALBERTA—Con.

\$82,781,000, chief items being wheat, \$40,756,000; oats, \$15,406,000; grain hay, \$11,335,000; hay and clover, \$4,549,000; potatoes, \$4,072,000; barley, \$3,730,000. 1920 value, \$204,291,500; 1919, \$158,044,400.

FINANCIAL—Provincial receipts (1920), \$10,919,776; expenditures, \$10,423,356; assets, \$165,415,377; net debt, \$34,375,205.

INDUSTRIES—1919 (preliminary survey), 1,379 establishments; capital, \$66,673,667; employees on wages, 10,755; wages, \$11,765,069; value of products, \$94,855,759.

IRRIGATION—See under "Irrigation."

MINERAL PRODUCTION—1920 (census), \$33,721,898 (15.49 per cent. of all Canada).

LAND—Only 12,964,729 acres of the 82,810,400 arable land under cultivation.

LIVE STOCK—On June 15, 1921, 916,110 horses, 1,859,202 cattle, 523,599 sheep, 574,318 swine. Every animal sent to the Chicago Live Stock Show, 1921, won a prize.

LUMBER INDUSTRY—1919, capital, \$649,064; 34 plants; value of products, \$1,393,183.

MUNICIPALITIES—CITIES—Calgary, 63,117; Edmonton, 58,247; Lethbridge, 11,055; Medicine Hat, 9,575; Red Deer, 2,323; Wetaskiwin, 2,156. 51 towns, 108 villages, 168 municipal districts.

NATURAL RESOURCES—Gold, Iron, gypsum, salt, sulphur, tar sands and petroleum are found in Northern Alberta and the Peace River country.

POPULATION—1911, 374,663; 1916, 496,525; 1921, 581,915; increase of 55 p.c. in 10 years.

RAILWAYS—Mileage, 4,273. Increase of 3,500 since 1905. R.R. guarantees, \$45,000,000.

TELEPHONES—31 companies; wire mileage, 176,323; 49,338 phones (1920 census).

TRADE—Imports, 1920-21, \$24,227,312. Exports, \$1,223,257; duties, \$4,146,991.

WATER-POWERS—475,281 estimated horse-power; only 32,492 installed.

The Last Great West of Canada, viz., the Peace River country, is being rapidly opened up. It is approximately 274 by 300 miles, in Alberta and British Columbia. Thousands of homesteads are open for settlement. It has 45,000,000 acres of arable land, and 35 per cent. of it is ready for the plow. Excellent hard wheat is grown. It is the last of the best free land left to the Anglo-Saxon race in the world.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AREA—395,000 square miles, or 10 per cent. of all Canada. Equal in area to three United Kingdoms; larger than Italy, Switzerland and France; larger than Washington, Oregon and California combined. Mountain region equal to 25 Switzerlands.

COAL—Estimated resources, 73,894,942,000 metric tons. Production, 1919, 2,408,948 long tons. Vancouver Island share, 1,699,348 tons. Production, 1920, 2,550,000 tons, or 18 p.c. of all Canada.

DAIRYING—25 creameries; capital, \$219,403. Products of dairy factories, 1920, \$5,549,245.

EDUCATION—71,955 school pupils, 1919; 2,332 teachers.

FIELD CROPS VALUE—1921 (Dom. final estimate), \$20,447,600; chief items being hay and clover, \$7,478,000; grain hay, \$3,141,000; potatoes, \$2,646,000; turnips, etc., \$1,670,000; wheat, \$1,435,000; oats, \$1,571,000. 1920 value, \$27,017,500; 1919, \$24,603,000.

FISHERIES—1920, value, \$22,329,161, or nearly half of Canada's total. Plants valued at \$15,000,000; 20,000 employed, 62 salmon canneries. 1921 salmon pack, 603,548 cases, worth \$6,000,000.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.—U. S. more than \$200,000,000; British capital more; 722 new companies incorporated in 1920.

FRUIT-GROWING—4,000 growers have \$35,000,000 invested. 1921 output largest on record. Apple yield, 1,009,000 bush., second in Canada. 45 fruit and vegetable canning and packing plants.

HISTORY—Vancouver Island made a British Colony in 1849. British Columbia formed by Imperial edict, in 1858; the two colonies united in 1866 as British Columbia, which became a province of the Dominion in 1871.

INDUSTRIES—1919 preliminary survey: 2,064 establishments; capital, \$268,419,281; employees on wages, 44,387; wages, \$52,089,792; value of products, \$243,060,276.

LAND—15,000,000 acres fit for successful agriculture.

LIVE STOCK—44,070 horses, 249,588 cattle, 46,473 sheep, 44,101 swine, 1,340,082 poultry.

LUMBER INDUSTRY—1919, capital, 258 plants, \$59,341,040; value of products, \$60,440,775; 567 logging companies employ 11,250.

MINING—1920 production, \$38,044,915 (17.41 p.c.).

TRADE—1920-21 imports, \$81,615,288; exports \$112,685,111; duties \$11,941,004.

MANITOBA.

AREA—251,832 square miles. Larger than Holland, Belgium and Germany combined. Assessment, \$554,000,000.

BANKING—334 branches. Increasing nearly 100 a year.

DAIRYING—Productive value, 1920, \$15,939,846. Over 53 creameries and cheese factories.

EDUCATION—129,015 pupils enrolled in public schools; 3,700 teachers. 30,000 members Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

FIELD CROPS VALUE—1921 (Dom. final estimate), \$72,135,500, chief items being: Wheat, \$35,539,000; oats, \$14,833,000; barley, \$8,463,000; hay and clover, \$4,921,000; rye, \$2,816,000; potatoes, \$2,636,000; 55,000 farms.

FIELD CROPS VALUE—1921 (preliminary estimate)—\$93,128,000, chief items being: Wheat, \$48,142,000; oats, \$19,837,000; barley, \$9,983,000; hay and clover, \$5,090,000; rye, \$3,713,000; potatoes, \$2,853,000; 55,000 farms.

ELEVATORS—700; capacity, 25,224,500 bushels.

GOOD ROADS—4 years' programme of \$4,000,000, Dominion contributing \$1,000,000; \$1,750,000 spent in 1921.

HISTORY—Manitoba first settled in 1812 by 125 Scotch settlers, under Lord Selkirk, on grant of 116,000 square miles. First province in the West; set up in 1870. First of western provinces to join Confederation. Famous as the home of world's standard wheat.

LAND—25,000,000 acres fit for successful agriculture.

LIVE STOCK—419,789 horses, 817,759 cattle, 131,361 sheep, 224,704 swine, 3,449,598 poultry.

FARMS—55,184 in 1921; increase of 18 per cent. in 5 years. Total acreage, 1921, 7,463,735, 3,501,217 being in wheat and 2,226,376 in oats.

INDUSTRIES—1919 preliminary survey, 1,622 establishments; capital, \$111,535,665; employees on wages, 23,315; wages, \$24,311,147; value of products, \$153,003,614.

POPULATION—Manitoba's population has increased from 461,190 in 1911 to 613,008 in 1921, an increase of 32.92 per cent., according to the census figures just issued. The City of Winnipeg's population is now 178,364, compared with 136,035 in 1911, an increase of 31.12 p.c. The City of St. Boniface increased from 7,843 in 1911, to 12,816 in 1921, an increase of 71.20 p.c. Brandon increased from 13,839 in 1911 to 15,359 in 1921, an increase of 10.99 p.c. Portage la Prairie increased from 5,892 in 1911 to 6,748 in 1921, an increase of 14.60 p.c.

RAILWAYS—3,221 miles in 1916; 4,500 now.

TRADE—\$148,000,000; duty, \$11,395,328.

WATER-POWERS—Estimated at 3,270,491 horse-power; only 83,447 installed.

MARITIME PROVINCES—NEW BRUNSWICK.

LAND—10,000,000 acres fit for successful agriculture.

TIMBER PRODUCTION.—1920, \$26,713,403.

FIELD CROP VALUE.—1921 (preliminary estimate), \$88,574,400; 1920, \$112,733,850; 1919, \$138,858,800.

MANUFACTURING—1919, 4,227 establishments; capital, \$224,740,148; employees on wages, 49,465; value of products, \$246,081,885.

POPULATION.—1921 census: N.B., 388,092; N.S., 524,579; P.E.I., 88,536; total of 1,002,207.

TELEPHONES.—60,651 in Maritime Provinces; wire mileage, 95,133; companies, 243.

INTRODUCTORY—New Brunswick is one of Canada's oldest and richest provinces, famous for its lumber, fishing, shipbuilding, coal mining, agriculture, hunting, etc.

AGRICULTURE—Production value of live stock products (including replacement of farm live stock, field crops, vegetables, fruit and apiary products), exceeds \$60,000,000.

AREA—27,985 square miles; 17,190,910,498 acres; 600 miles of coast line. Almost as large as Ireland.

CROWN LANDS—12,000 square miles still in the Crown.

DAIRYING—40 cheese factories and creameries. Production value, nearly \$1,000,000.

EDUCATION—1,978 schools; 2,113 teachers; 72,988 pupils.

FIELD CROPS—Acreage sown to field crops, 1921: Wheat, 28,028; oats, 284,728; potatoes, 74,875; hay, 694,497. Total yields: Wheat, 441,400; oats, 6,905,400; potatoes, 16,192,000; hay, 625,000 tons. Value of field crops, \$38,051,400.

N.B. TOWNS.—Census figures, 1921: Bathurst, 3,311; Campbellton, 5,569; Chatham, 4,489; Edmundston, 4,033; Newcastle, 3,510; St. Stephen, 3,449; Sussex, 2,198; Woodstock, 3,377.

FINANCIAL—Assessed value all property, \$130,000,000; net funded debt, \$20,683,236.

LIVE STOCK—(June, 1921), 69,958 horses; 295,446 cattle; 236,951 sheep; 89,837 swine; 943,405 poultry.

FISHERIES—Production, 1919, nearly \$5,000,000.

LUMBERING—250 mills. Invested capital of over \$25,000,000. Annual production, over \$15,000,000. Crown timber limits worth \$50,000,000.

MANUFACTURING—1919, 1,439 establishments; capital, \$89,958,882; employees on wages, \$15,877,355; value of products, \$100,005,605.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CANADA'S EASTERN GATEWAY. One of the oldest provinces, rich in natural resources, yielding approximately \$200,000,000 a year.

AREA—21,428 square miles—21,068 land, 360 water. 5,000,000 acres fit for successful agriculture.

AREA UNDER CROP—1921, 807,858 acres. Yield of crops, 18,844,141 bushels.

COAL SUPPLY—Sufficient to last about 200 years. At the present time the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia mines about 4,500,000 tons a year, of which 3,000,000 tons are consumed by the Dominion Steel Corporation, a part of the same company. The company contemplates increasing its output to 10,000,000 tons.

DAIRYING—Productive value, 1921, \$10,727,708.

EDUCATIONAL—Nova Scotia supports 5 Universities and a larger proportion of other educational institutions than any other Province.

FIELD CROPS VALUE—1921 (Census final estimate), \$29,556,400; chief items being hay and clover, \$17,749,000; potatoes, \$6,093,000; oats, \$2,897,300. 1920 value, \$47,846,550; 1919, \$63,357,000.

FISHERIES—1921 production value, \$12,600,000.

FORESTS—1921 production value, \$10,325,000.

FRUIT—N. S. apple crop, 1921, 1,800,000 barrels—large increase over 1920 crop.

INTERNATIONAL FISHING BOAT RACE—Won by N. S. in 1921 in "The Bluenose".

LIVE STOCK—1921, horses, 61,321; milch cows, 143,780; other cattle, 78,230; sheep and lambs, 324,260; swine, 52,064; poultry, 740,744.

MANUFACTURING—1919, 2,249 establishments; capital, \$131,914,231; employees on wages, 25,800; value of products, \$139,206,696.

MINERAL PRODUCTION—1920 value, \$30,187,533; increase of nearly \$7,000,000 in year.

MINING—Mineral production, 1921: Coal, \$31,200,000; coke and by-products, \$3,400,000; gold and other minerals, \$226,400; gypsum, limestone, etc., \$2,500,000; building materials and clay products, \$2,000,000; iron and steel products, \$10,100,000.

NATURAL WEALTH—Nova Scotia is rich in natural resources, its vast coal mines, its iron, gypsum, clay deposits, its immense fisheries and forests, orchards and farms provide the wealth. Estimated yield 1921, \$165,409,700.

RAILWAYS—1,436 miles.

NOVA SCOTIA—Con.

POPULATION—1921 census, 524,579, increase of 6.55 per cent. over 1911.

REVENUE—Estimated for fiscal year 1920-21, \$4,529,058; expenditure, \$4,521,654—largest figures on record.

TOWNS—Population, census of 1921: Bridgewater 3,152; Dartmouth 7,904; Dominion 2,390; Glace Bay 16,992; Inverness 2,952; Kentville 2,717; Liverpool 2,263; Lunenburg 2,786; New Waterford 5,613; Parrsboro 2,745; Pictou 3,112; Springhill 4,955; Stellarton 3,362; Trenton 2,837; Westville 4,547; Windsor 3,589; Sydney City 22,527.

TOURIST—Nova Scotia is an ideal tourist land, with myriad scenic attractions.

WATER-POWERS—Estimated, 300,000 h.p.

ONTARIO.

ANNUAL PRODUCT—(Ont. Govt. estimate, 1921), \$2,013,000,000, including value of farm products, minerals, timber and manufactures.

AREA—407,262 square miles. Three times as large as British Isles, larger than France and one and a half times as large as Texas; 1,000 miles east to west, 1,075 from north to south. Over 230,000,000 acres of land, of which only 13,500,000 acres are under cultivation; 20,000,000 acres of farm lands in New Ontario.

ACREAGE OF LAND—Over 230,000,000 acres; 55,000,000 acres fit for successful agriculture; only 15,000,000 cleared.

AUTOMOBILES—License fees, 1920, \$1,990,933; \$7,132,787 in 17 years. \$48,801,000 invested, 1919, in manufacturing autos.

BANKING—1,412 branches; one-third of all Canada.

BUILDING—1920, \$108,120,000; 1921, estimated, \$120,000,000 (40 per cent. of Canada's total. Building and general construction, 1919, valued at \$42,221,209; capital, \$22,357,947.

DAIRYING—1,037 butter and cheese factories, 1920. Total production, \$75,926,248.

EDUCATION—564,655 school pupils, 1919; teachers, 14,801 (male, 1,965; female, 12,836).

FIELD CROPS VALUE—1921 (Census final estimate), \$256,003,400, chief items being hay and clover, \$84,027,000; oats, \$33,774,000; fodder corn, \$32,598,000; potatoes, \$15,400,000; wheat, \$163,76,000. 1920 value \$375,746,900; 1919, \$383,573,900.

ONTARIO—Con.

FARMS AND VALUE—175,000 farms in Ontario. Value of farm lands, buildings, improvements and live stock, \$1,700,000,000.

FINANCIAL—Assessed value of taxable property, \$2,054,212,000; gross funded debt, \$165,186,900. Assets (cash, sinking funds, buildings, Crown lands, water-powers, etc.), \$645,983,604.

“The credit of Ontario was never higher in the money markets than at the present moment.”—The Provincial Treasurer.

FRUIT-GROWING—Annual production about \$20,000,000. Ontario grows 75 per cent. of Canada's fruit.

HISTORY—First settled about 1784 by 10,000 United Empire Loyalists. Ontario set apart, as the Province of Upper Canada, in 1701, with Sir J. G. Simcoe as the first Lieutenant-Governor. First Legislature in 1792.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM—(See under “Electrical Development.”)

LIVE STOCK—1921, 6,229,985, viz.: Horses, 694,237; cattle, 2,890,113; sheep, 1,081,828; swine 1,563,807; poultry, 11,458,206.

LUMBER INDUSTRY—1919, capital, \$59,199,886; 852 plants; employees, 73,111; wages, \$60,999,020. Production, \$60,565,554.

ONTARIO'S WEALTH—Ontario is the wealthiest and most populous Province in the Dominion of Canada. An abundance of water-powers, far-reaching transportation facilities and a plentiful supply of raw materials have fostered a steady expansion both industrially and commercially. The value of the production of Ontario's farms, mines, forests, fisheries and industries is over \$2,000,000,000 annually, representing more than half the manufactured products of the Dominion, 75 p.c. of the fruit and 39 p.c. of Canada's field crops. 45 p.c. of mineral production and half of cheese produced.

PULP AND PAPER—Invested, 1920, in 37 mills, \$109,169,591.

INDUSTRIAL—1919 statistics: 16,438 establishments; capital, \$1,583,161,271; employees, 278,814; value of products, \$1,737,543,996.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS—903 municipalities and 10 districts; 553 townships, 150 villages, 139 towns, 23 cities, 38 counties.

ONTARIO—Con.

MINING—1920. Preliminary report, Bureau of Mines. Total production value, \$68,456,781; increase of nearly \$10,000,000 over 1919. Highest on record. Metallic, \$46,228,827. Chief Metals: Gold, \$11,665,735; silver, \$10,819,678; copper in matte, \$2,928,750; copper, \$1,041,994; nickel, metallic, \$3,852,141; nickel oxide, \$1,151,490; cobalt, metallic, \$392,926; cobalt oxide, \$1,210,810; nickel in matte, \$10,685,500.

Non-metallic, \$22,227,954, including cement, Portland, \$4,377,814; natural gas, \$3,450,000; clay products, \$4,343,475; lime, \$1,532,627; stone, \$2,074,944; salt, \$1,544,867.

GOLD MINING—Ontario mined more gold in 1920 than ever in its history, viz.: \$11,665,735. Its gold output is increasing more rapidly than in any other part of the Empire. Hollinger mine has produced over \$40,000,000; another \$40,000,000 is in sight, with a third \$40,000,000 probably in untouched ore bodies.

Ontario is the premier gold-producing province of Canada, producing more than 75 p.c. of 1921. "The production of gold in Ontario may be advanced to such a figure that the performance of 1921 will look in retrospect like a small beginning.—A. F. Bingham, Manager Hollinger Gold Mine. Production now \$11,000,000 a year.

POPULATION—Now one-third of all Canada. 1,620,851 in 1871. 1921, 2,929,034; 1911, 2,523,274; 1901, 2,182,947; 1891, 2,114,321. 1921 estimate, 2,929,054.

RAILWAYS—11,000 miles, 767 electric. T. & N. O. Railway, owned by Province, 300 miles.

TELEPHONES—1919, 599 companies; wire mileage, 747,893; No. of phones, 332,272, out of total of 778,758 in all Canada.

TOBACCO—1921 crop, 6,500,000 lbs. in South-western Ontario, Essex leading.

United Farmers of Ontario has 40,000 members in 1,318 clubs. Cash on hand, \$28,652.

WATER-POWERS—Estimated available, 4,950,300 h.p.; installed, 1,052,048 h.p.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

INTRODUCTORY—Canada's smallest but richest province, the Garden of the Gulf. Every acre tillable.

AREA—2,184 square miles, 1,397,991 acres. Twice as many to the square mile as any other province.

EDUCATION—476 public schools—more in relation to size than any other province, one to every 4.6 square miles.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Con.

FIELD CROP VALUE—1921 (preliminary estimate), \$16,530,500; chief items being potatoes, \$3,352,000; hay and clover, \$8,799,000; oats, \$2,414,000. 1920 total value, \$18,530,400; 1919, \$22,367,400. P. E. I. has over 14,000 farms.

FISHERIES—Production, 1919: Lobsters, \$1,406,000; other fish, \$369,000. 181 lobster-canning establishments.

FOX INDUSTRY—P. E. I. won many prizes at the first international live silver fox exhibition, Montreal, Nov., 1920. P.E.I. has nearly 325 fox ranches (more than half in all Canada) and 10,000 silver and black foxes. Value of fur-bearing animals, \$3,018,870. More than \$1,000,000 worth of silver fox pelts were exported in 1920, and \$500,000 worth of breeding stock.

LIVE STOCK—(Dominion Estimate).—Horses, 35,567; milch cows, 49,932; other cattle, 19,815; all cattle, 139,143; sheep, 72,552; swine, 49,510; poultry, 624,713.

MANUFACTURING (1918)—484 establishments. Capital, \$2,886,662. Employees, 1,467. Salaries and wages, \$776,067. Value of products, \$5,693,878.

POPULATION.—1921 (census), 88,536; decrease of 5,192 in 10 years.

RAILWAYS—No part of P.E.I. is more than 10 miles from railway, and three-fourths of its area is within 5 miles of the rails. New car ferry shortens route from 45 to 9 miles.

QUEBEC

AGRICULTURE—Field crops, value, 1920, \$330,251,000, from 87,335,000 bushels of grain. Cultivated area is 15,081,057 acres, in 1921.

AREA—Canada's largest province, 706,834 square miles, 18 per cent. of Dominion; larger than 5 United Kingdoms.

BANKING—Quebec has 921 of the 4,050 bank branches in Canada.

BIRTH RATE—Highest in Canada—36.25 per 1,000 living.

BUILDINGS ERECTED—5,823 in 1920, value \$39,661,697.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—56 hospitals, maternities and creches; 113 hospices, orphanages and asylums; 6 sanatoria and anti-tuberculosis dispensaries.

DAIRYING, 1920—Production value, \$36,953,192; 634 butter factories, 813 cheese factories and 361 combined—1,808 in all.

QUEBEC—Con.

FIELD CROPS VALUE—1921 (Dom. final estimate), \$219,054,000; chief items being: Hay and clover, \$121,945,000; potatoes, \$28,871,000; oats, \$30,355,000; turnips, etc., \$6,774,000; fodder corn, \$7,657,000. 1920 value, \$330,251,000; 1919, \$309,963,000.

FINANCE—Ordinary receipts, 1920-21, \$15,914,521; expenditure, \$14,684,088.

FISHERIES—Value of fish sold, 1919, \$4,258,731.

FORESTRY—Lands and forests revenue, 1920-21, \$3,567,188.

LIVE STOCK—Total, 1921, 4,350,003, viz., 406,959 horses; 2,052,504 cattle; 1,006,620 sheep; 883,920 swine.

MANUFACTURING—1919, 11,061 establishments; capital, \$986,712,125; employees, 26,088; salaries and wages, \$189,732,521; value of products, \$988,433,364.

MINING—1920 production, \$28,392,939, highest on record, including asbestos and asbestic, \$14,792,607—85 per cent. of the world's total production; gold, \$19,346; silver, \$58,032; copper, \$98,854; cement, \$6,545,053; granite, \$494,372.

MOTORS.—Quebec had, 1920, 47,730 registered automobiles and motor trucks.

POPULATION—1901, 1,648,898; 1911, 2,003,232; 1920, 2,503,548; 1921 (census), 2,929,054.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Government grant, \$2,334,109; contributions of independent institutions and taxpayers, \$16,867,297. Together, \$19,201,406. 7,859 schools, 1919-20, 18,504 teachers, 516,918 pupils. 6,772 Catholic and 817 Protestant schools.

PULPWOOD—Quebec leads provinces in pulpwood production, more than half of all-Canadian total. Manufactured 1,176,134 cords, worth \$13,830,734; exported unmanufactured, 698,839 cords, worth \$5,603,894. Total, \$15,155,326. Lumber cut, 1918, \$20,916,604.

RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS—1920: Steam, 5,011.89 miles; electric, 254.70 miles; land grants, 1,735,690 acres; provincial cash subsidies (since 1874), \$26,816,328. 35,939 miles of roads are under municipal control; 2,456 miles macadamized, 2,847 graveled.

TRADE UNIONS—1920, 442; membership, 58,947.

TRADE—1920-21, \$823,992,159, viz.: Imports, \$362,495,158; exports, \$461,497,001. Duties, \$56,154,821.

TIMBER PRODUCTION—1920 (census), \$61,493,919.

SASKATCHEWAN.

AREA—251,700 sq. miles, or 161,088,000 acres. Twice as large as the British Islands. As large in area as the whole of France, Belgium and Holland combined, or larger than Germany, Denmark and Belgium.

AGRICULTURAL.—Saskatchewan is Canada's greatest wheat-producing province. Wheat yield, 1921, 173,580,000 bush. (Prov. est.). In 1921, 57 per cent. of area sown to spring wheat was on the fertile plains of Saskatchewan. Oats leads Canadian production with 32 per cent., and flax, 72 per cent. Approximate total value of agricultural products, 1921, \$416,471,194, viz.: Field crops, \$250,965,379; live stock, \$131,365,815; dairy products, \$20,000,000; wool clip, \$140,000; garden products, \$2,000,000; game and furs, \$2,000,000; poultry and products, \$10,000,000.

350 Agricultural Co-operative Associations in 1920, and 18,894 members. Turnover, \$7,314,695.

AUTOMOBILES—1920, 60,325, compared with 55,010 in 1919, and 46,880 in 1918. Number of motor vehicles in 1908 only 74.

BANKING—597 branches in 1920; only a few in 1891.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION UNDERTAKEN in 1920, \$11,224,826.

DAIRYING—Dairy production, 1920, \$23,455,774; increase of \$412,725 in year. Value of dairy cattle over \$40,000,000. 48 creameries in operation, represent investment of \$2,175,000. 1921 total production, \$18,234,617.

EDUCATION.—4,460 Public Schools, 25 High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. University of Saskatchewan with an enrolment of 1,487 students.

ELEVATORS.—2,186 at 769 stations; capacity, 75,867,000 bushels.

HISTORY—Part of North-West Territories until created a province in 1905.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES—280 in 1920; capitalization, \$13,172,830.

LIVE STOCK—948,280 horses and mules, 1,324,062 cattle, 160,918 sheep, 321,900 swine, 6,607,140 poultry. Saskatchewan leads Canada in horses.

MUNICIPALITIES—302 organized municipalities. 245 villages, 79 towns, 7 cities.

POPULATION—In 1905, 257,763; 1921 (est.), 745,000.

RAILWAYS—1,522 miles in 1905; 6,268 in 1920.

FIELD CROPS—1921 (Dom. final estimate), 401,056,500 bush. (273,425,500 in 1920), viz.: wheat, 188,000,000; oats,

SASKATCHEWAN—Con.

170,513,000; barley, 13,343,000; rye, 13,546,000; flaxseed, 3,230,000.

FIELD CROP VALUE—1921 (Dom. final estimate), \$215,635,000, chief items being, wheat, \$142,880,000; oats, \$40,372,000; rye, \$9,080,000; flax, \$4,443,000; potatoes, \$5,172,000; hay and clover, \$5,015,000. 1920 value; \$271,213,000; 1919, \$340,029,800.

GROWTH—Saskatchewan's growth since becoming a province in 1905 is illustrated in recently published figures. In 1905 there were only three cities in the province, now seven. Towns have increased from 16 to 78, organized villages from 68 to 337. Two municipalities have grown to 301.

INDUSTRIES—1919 preliminary survey, 1,534 establishments; capital, \$35,869,588; employees on wages, 7,953; wages, \$9,226,936; value of products, \$59,752,486.

AREA SOWN TO GRAIN—1921, 21,573,683 acres, viz.: Wheat, 13,556,708 acres; oats, 5,681,522 acres; barley, 497,730 acres; flax, 426,849 acres. Total land under cultivation, 25,481,037 acres. 72,000,000 acres fit for successful agriculture.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.—Capital invested, 1920, \$1,766,672.

MINING.—Clay: Total value of brick and tile manufactured in 1920 was \$300,000. Coal: 45 mines produced

MUNICIPALITIES.—301 organized rural municipalities, 245 villages, 79 towns, 7 cities, in 1920.

TELEPHONES.—Government owns and operated 5,842 long-distance pole miles. 1,169 government aided rural companies, having 58,265 subscribers and 53,702 miles of lines.

VITAL STATISTICS 1919.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—Births, 247,219; marriages, 80,472; deaths, 73,563.

PERCENTAGES, PER 1,000.—Dominion birth rate, 27.47; marriage rate, 8.94; death rate, 8.17. Quebec had the highest birth rate, viz., 35.76. Excluding Quebec, New Brunswick came next in birth rate. Ontario had highest marriage rate, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia highest death rates. British Columbia had lowest birth rate. Death rates of B.C. and prairie provinces much lower than eastern provinces.

RAILWAYS (All Lines, 1920.)

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1868-1920:

	1868.	1920.
Mileage	2,188	39,196
Capitalization	\$136,763,218	\$2,088,222,267
Receipts	\$11,108,882	\$491,938,857
Passengers	2,564,485	51,306,074
Freight, tons	2,087,878	127,388,453
Passenger cars	536	6,512
Freight cars	6,182	217,258

GENERAL—Canada stands fourth among people of the world in railway mileage and first in proportion of mileage to population. Canada has one mile of railway to every 210 people. Capital averages \$50,000 a mile.

SUBSIDIES—Cash subsidies of \$275,163,228 have been given, viz., \$218,714,318 from the Dominion; \$38,171,229 from Provinces, and \$17,914,836 from municipalities.

LAND GRANTS—44,648,123 acres (Dominion, 31,361,208; Quebec, 1,735,690; British Columbia, 8,119,221; New Brunswick, 1,647,772; Ontario, 624,232; Nova Scotia, 160,000).

EMPLOYEES—1920, 184,934; compensation, during year, \$290,431,221; increase of 24 per cent. over 1919. Increases granted, May 1, 1920, was approximately 21 p.c.

EXPENSES AND DEFICITS—Of 56 railways reporting, 31 paid operating expenses; 25 had a deficit. Of these 31 roads, after paying taxes, interest, rents, etc., 19 had a corporate income of \$36,581,437; corporate loss of other 37, \$79,669,825, larger items being: Canadian Northern System, \$40,501,705; Canadian Government Lines, \$9,432,054; Grand Trunk, \$4,519,809; Grand Trunk Pacific, \$17,456,359.

DIVIDENDS—7 roads declared dividends, viz., chiefly: Canadian Pacific, \$29,227,275; Canada Southern, \$450,000; Quebec Central, \$169,080.

EARNINGS—Roads earned total revenue from operations of \$491,938,857; increase of \$83,340,496 over 1919. Operating expenses increased from \$376,789,093 to \$478,002,823, or by \$101,213,730. Net operating revenue was \$115,149,764, decrease of \$17,873,265.

For every dollar earned, 1920, by Canadian National Railways 75 cents was paid in wages and 5 cents in fuel.

Only one passenger on Canadian railroads killed in 1919 to 1,452,000 carried. 35 passengers killed and 372 injured; 162 employees killed and 1,904 injured.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Canadian National Railways comprises the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway System, the Intercolonial Railway and National Transcontinental Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific.

The operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is vested in the Canadian National Railways Management, who act for the Minister of Railways Receiver.

Canadian National Railway lines serve the Sydneys, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert.

The Canadian National Railway lines traverse the great grain-growing plains to the south in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the rolling, wooded, diversified farming areas to the north in these three provinces, and also serve the new north in Ontario and Quebec, as well as traversing the older settled districts with trunk lines.

The Canadian National Railways operates its own Sleeping, Dining and Parlor Cars and News Services.

Canadian National Railways has at Port Arthur, Ont., the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, capacity 10,000,000 bushels. New electrically-operated unloaders installed there make it possible to unload a single carload of grain in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

The Canadian National Railways has the only line which crosses the Rocky Mountain divide with a maximum gradient of $7/10$ of one per cent.

Canadian National Railways operates between Montreal, St. John and Halifax the famous "Ocean Limited" and "Maritime Express"; between Montreal and Vancouver "The Continental Limited," and between Toronto and Winnipeg the "National."

Canadian National Railways terminals (tunnel) at Montreal are electrified. The entrance includes a $3\frac{1}{4}$ -mile double-tracked tunnel through Mount Royal.

Canadian National Railways patrons have clear view for miles of Mount Edith Cavell and other famous and beautiful peaks in Jasper Park, Alberta, and of Mount Robson Park.

At the end of October 1921, the mileage of the Canadian National Railways System, including the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and with all duplicate mileage eliminated, was 17,319. The System, with the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway added, would be 22,636.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—Con.

Canadian National Railways operate the Quebec Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence above Quebec, and constitutes one of the engineering feats of the world, being 3,240 ft. in length, having a main span of 1,800 feet, a suspended span of 640 feet, the steel work being 150 feet above high water.

Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways operate the following hotels: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; Prince Arthur, Port Arthur; Fort Garry, Winnipeg; Prince Edward, Brandon; Macdonald, Edmonton; Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, Ont.; Minaki, Minaki, Ont.

Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways operate via some of the most famous bridges in the world: The Quebec Bridge, across the St. Lawrence near Quebec; the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and the single-span bridge across the Niagara Gorge.

Famous trains of Canadian National Railways are "The Ocean Limited," "Maritime Express," "The Continental Limited," and "The National".

The Canadian National Railways crosses the Rockies at the lowest altitude, the easiest gradients, and in view of Canada's highest peaks.

The Canadian National Railways, through a Board of Directors, operates the vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. This ally of the Canadian National Railway has 66 vessels in operation, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 390,000 tons.

The manufacturers in Canada are finding outlets for exports to the West Indies, Cuba and South America, Australasia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Mediterranean ports, India, Straits Settlements, Java and Europe, from the operation of the vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine fleet, in conjunction with C. N. Railways.

The vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., fleet will carry products of Canada to ports on all the seven seas and bring back to the Dominion the products Canadians buy abroad.

The Canadian National Telegraphs is the title under which the Canadian Northern, Great North-Western and Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Companies are operated. The System has 102,000 miles of wire and direct exclusive connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company, reaching 75,000 points in Canada, United States and Mexico. It has cable service to all parts of the world, and transfers money by cable and telegraph.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

The Grand Trunk is Canada's pioneer railway, the original incorporation being granted in 1852.

It reaches all the principal agricultural and industrial districts of Eastern Canada, and serves with its own lines the important traffic centres of the United States.

In the Province of Ontario alone the Grand Trunk has more than three thousand miles of railway.

The Grand Trunk carried in its last fiscal year 11,620,590 passengers and 23,292,706 tons of freight and live stock.

There are about one hundred and twenty-five companies having original statutory existence which have been merged into the Grand Trunk System.

The Grand Trunk pays more than one million dollars a year in taxes.

The International Limited, running daily in each direction between Chicago, Toronto, and Montreal, is famous the continent over as "Canada's train of Superior Service."

The Grand Trunk was called upon to handle more than one million troops during the war and demobilization periods, and this work was performed safely and expeditiously.

The Grand Trunk owns more passenger and freight car equipment, and also more locomotives per mile of road than any railway in Canada, except the Michigan Central.

The Grand Trunk has opened up to travellers many of the Dominion's beautiful resort regions, including the Muskoka Lakes, the Algonquin Park of Ontario, and the Lake of Bays.

The Grand Trunk line from Montreal to Brockville (125 miles) was completed in November, 1855. The section from Brockville to Toronto was completed in October, 1856. The first train from Montreal to Toronto was operated October 27th, 1856.

The Grand Trunk has on its Canadian payrolls more than 30,000 employees, who receive in wages more than \$53,000,000 per year.

Summary of operations of passenger trains on Grand Trunk showed 92 per cent. of trains arriving at terminals on time.

The gross revenues of the Grand Trunk Railway System for 1920 were approximately \$122,000,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Empire's greatest railway and one of the greatest corporations in the world.

Mileage, 19,662.7, viz.: C.P.R. and lines worked, 14,341.9; under construction, 356.9; owned and controlled, including Soo Line, 4,963.9. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,885.8.

Gross earnings for twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1920, \$216,641,349; working expenses, \$183,488,304; net earnings, \$33,153,045.

Capital: Ordinary stock, \$260,000,000; preference stock, \$80,681,921.12; debenture stock, \$216,284,882.10; mortgage bonds (Algoma Branch), \$3,650,000.

Employees, excluding subsidiary interests, nearly 75,000.

Equipment, 2,255 locomotives, 2,778 passenger cars, 88,057 freight cars, and 7,966 other cars. Railway and equipment valued at \$567,283,037.

Passengers carried, 1920, 16,925,049; freight, 30,160,134 tons.

Railway construction, rolling stock equipment, ocean, lake and river steamships, during year ending December, 1920, \$32,625,753.67.

C.P.R. fleet of 59 steamers: Great Lakes, 5; ferry service, 2; B. C. lake and river service, 16; B. C. coast service, 25; Bay of Fundy service, 1.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships, Ltd., includes Canadian Pacific trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific lines, 30 vessels in all, total tonnage, including those under construction, of 400,000 gross tons.

C.P.R. Telegraph System—15,000 pole miles; miles of wire, 115,000.

C.P.R. owns fifteen hotels of highest standard from Atlantic to Pacific. Contain 3,500 bedrooms.

As part of subsidy for construction of transcontinental line, Company received 25,000,000 acres of land in Western Canada. Still unsold of this and subsequent grants, 5,611,563 acres. Part of development of these lands consisted of creation of three million-acre irrigation tracts in Alberta.

SHIPPING, YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921—Tonnage entering and leaving Canadian ports (exclusive of coastwise trade), 54,648,630, increase of 5,155,000 tons in year. Tonnage engaged in coastwise trade entering and leaving Canadian ports, 56,225,509 tons.

CANADA'S MOUNTAIN WORLD.

Canada has the largest and most beautiful of Mountain National Parks in the world, thousands of square miles in extent, aptly termed "Sixty Switzerlands in One," exceeding in natural grandeur all other parks in the world. Among them, Rocky Mountains Park has an area of 2,750 square miles; Kootenay Park, 650 square miles; Yoho Park, an area of 476 square miles; Glacier Park, area of 469 square miles; Revelstoke Park, 100 sq. miles.

The Canadian Government is annually expending large sums of money opening up new roads, building trails, and making the Rocky Mountain Park easy of access.

Banff, the gateway to the Rocky Mountains Park, is one of the most attractive spots in America.

Banff has hot sulphur springs, caves, waterfalls, aviary, museums, animal paddock with many buffalo, magnificent drives, boating, fishing, golf links, etc.

Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, is 34 miles west of Banff. The Chateau Lake Louise is one of the C.P.R.'s finest hotels.

Field—55 miles west of Banff—is where the world-famous spiral tunnels have been constructed.

Glacier Hotel, owned by the Canadian Pacific, is in the heart of the Selkirks, and is only a short walk from the Illecillewaet Glacier, with its nearly forty miles of ice.

Near Glacier also the Canadian Pacific has completed the longest tunnel in America—5 miles long—through Selkirk Mountains. It has been named the Connaught Tunnel, in honor of the Duke of Connaught.

Nakimu Caves are near Glacier. These immense caverns, formed by water erosion, are claimed by scientists to be 38,400 years old.

First C.P.R. steamer to reach Vancouver from Yokohama, June 14th, 1887.

The original main line of the C.P.R. was built in five years, instead of ten, as per contract. Cost over three hundred millions.

BUILDING PERMITS.—1919, \$189,821,300; 1920, \$255,605,500; 1921, \$240,133,300.

BUILDING AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTION, 1919.—By 1,475 individual operators: Capital invested, \$45,011,116, employing 30,013; salaries and wages, \$33,519,839. Value of work, \$94,495,222.

RELIGIOUS

79 specified religions, compared with 57 in 1901.

Canada had, in 1911, 1,111,250 church members in nearly 15,000 churches.

Proportion of denominations to total population in 1911: Roman Catholic, 39.31 per cent.; Presbyterians, 15.48; Methodist, 14.98; Anglican, 14.47; Baptist, 5.31; Lutheran, 3.19; Greek Church, 1.23; Jews, 1.03.

PRESBYTERIAN AND METHODIST FACTS

	Presbyterians.	Methodists.
Property value	\$26,334,828	\$44,178,371
Annual givings	9,554,503	11,311,259
Number of members	350,674	400,789
Ministers	1,606	1,820
S. S. scholars	286,889	427,000
S. S. teachers	31,930	43,399
Ministers' stipends	2,513,993	2,711,077
Missions and social service.....	1,274,510	1,160,563
Women's Miss. Soc.....	401,543	476,103
Education	119,183	103,181
Pension schemes	132,474	425,628
S. S. and Y. People.....	39,832	39,553

ADDITIONAL PRESBYTERIAN FACTS

Presbyterian population, 1,200,000; 8 synods; 79 Presbyteries; 199,242 families; 12,111 elders; 169 theological students in 8 colleges; 325 foreign missionaries; 1,848 self-sustaining congregations; 1,076 augmented ones; 1,155 home mission ones. Forward Movement peace thank-offering, \$5,262,000; Women's Missionary Society, W.S., has 1,700 branches and 80,000 members.

ADDITIONAL METHODIST FACTS

Methodist Church in Canada has 1 General Conference, 12 conferences, 153 districts, 2,122 circuits, 4,749 preaching appointments, 210,155 families, 3,400 Sunday schools, nearly 2,000 local preachers, 2,000 class leaders and 12,000 stewards.

Nearly 400 home missionaries. 42 among Canadian Indians, 13 among Orientals in Canada, 19 in Japan, 86 in West China.

The Church has 17 colleges and universities, representing in buildings and endowment assets of \$7,000,000. Registration of students, approximately 6,000. Income of Educational Society, 1920, \$128,545.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

BAPTIST—1920: Churches, 1,340; ministers, 783; baptisms, 4,568; membership, 142,527. World total: 65,347 churches, 49,674 ministers, 8,643,814 members.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ONTARIO—1,200 members, 21 churches, 9 ordained ministers.

RELIGIOUS—Con.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—1920: 1,635 clergy, 598 licensed lay readers, 677,228 members, 216,026 communicants. Subscriptions to Forward Movement, \$3,471,613—nearly a million over the objective. Givings to missions, \$496,121; total contributions, \$4,262,630.

CONGREGATIONAL—12,660 members, 31,963 under pastoral care; value of Church property, \$2,284,000. Total raised for all purposes, \$373,479, 100 pastoral charges in Canada. Foreign missions in west coast of Africa.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—14,554 members, 110 churches.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—9,978 members, 119 churches.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—1 Cardinal, 11 Archbishops, 30 Bishops, 4,917 priests, 3,056 churches, 212 institutions of charity. Catholic women's League of Canada has 50,000 members.

SALVATION ARMY—CANADA EAST—93 staff and 767 field officers; 124 cadets in training; 121 outposts; 280 corps; 43 homes and camps; 69 day schools. **CANADA WEST**—457 field and staff officers, 125 corps and circles, 24 societies and outposts; 1 school, 25 social institutions.

VARIOUS RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—Lord's Day Alliance of Canada; 40,000 members; 9 provincial organizations; local branches in chief centres. Young Men's Christian Association; 126 associations in Canada, with 50,000 members. Young Womens Association: 40 associations in Canada, with 30,000 members. 6 foreign work secretaries. Canadian Bible Society distributes Scriptures in 110 languages and dialects in Canada.

NATIONAL BOYS' WORK BOARD—1,800 groups of 25,000 Canadian boys are taking the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Course in Protestant Churches and Y.M.C.A. Also hundreds of girls under National Girl's Work Board.

TELEPHONES.

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1919.)

COMPANIES—2,219, viz.: 5 Government, 89 municipal, 666 stock, 1,346 co-operative, 18 partnership, 95 private.

CAPITAL AND EARNINGS—\$100,587,833; cost of phone interests, \$125,017,222; gross earnings, \$29,401,006; operating expenses, \$20,081,436; net earnings, \$9,319,570.

MILEAGE, ETC.—Wire mileage, 2,105,240; 20,491 employees; salaries and wages, \$15,774,586.

NUMBER OF PHONES—778,758, increase of 54,258 in year. Increase of 18 per cent. in 18 months. Ontario

leads with 332,272; Que., 127,028; Sask., 78,861; B.C., 67,449; Man., 62,969; Alta., 49,338; N.S., 30,653; N.B., 26,760; P.E.I., 3,238; Yukon, 190. 11.3 persons per phone; 23.8 in 1911. Telephones per 100 of population: Canada, 8.8; Great Britain, 2; U.S., 13.6.

TELEGRAPHS.

(Year ending Dec. 31, 1920.)

MESSAGES—1920: Land, 15,589,711; cablegrams, 1,162,204, including 161,101 marconigrams. \$7,045,661 transferred.

COMPANIES—Canada had 10 operating telegraph and cable companies, with 4,825 offices, 7,508 operators. Capital, \$85,000,000.

EARNINGS—Gross, of cable, telegraph and wireless and Government services, \$11,337,428, operating expenses, \$9,589,982; net operating revenue, \$1,747,447.

WIRE MILEAGE—238,866 miles of telegraph wire and 52,393 of pole line; only 7,227 wire mileage in 1867.

WIRELESS—Canada has wireless stations from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior. Marconi Co. plans a string of wireless plants across Canada to form part of a chain encircling the Empire.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS—Canada owns and operates one of the greatest telegraph systems in the world of 1,500 offices, 31,000 miles of poles, and 114,000 miles of wire.

WIRELESS SERVICE—Canada ranks second to none in the world, covering the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Gulf and on Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and including the Canadian trans-Atlantic wireless service. 563 stations in operation on land and ships; 341,333 messages transmitted in 1920; revenue, \$50,322. Marconi Co. plans a string of wireless plants across Canada to form part of a chain encircling the Empire.

PACIFIC CABLE—Traffic between Canada and Australia, 1919-20, 443,600 words.

IMPERIAL CABLE—Is being established. First link will include India, Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia. Already operating from London to Halifax.

COAL RESERVES.—Canada has some of the world's most promising coal fields. Nova Scotia has over 2 billion metric tons of actual reserves; British Columbia, more than 23 billion tons. Alberta coal estimated to form 15 per cent. of world's supply.

TEMPERANCE.

Per capita consumption of liquor in Canada.

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1915 .....	.872	6,071	.095	7.038
1916 .....	.745	4.950	.062	5.757
1917 .....	.698	4.188	.061	4.947
1918 .....	.699	3.414	.061	4.174
1919 .....	.391	2.948	.025	3.364
1920 .....	.624	4.100	.072	4.802
1921 .....	.857	3.954	.077	4.888

PROHIBITION IN CANADA—7 out of 9 provinces are "bone dry". Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick are now all under the one Dominion law, prohibiting importation, which in Ontario is enforced by the Sandy Act (provincial), forbidding the delivery of liquor within the province (short-circuiting). British Columbia and Quebec have government sale systems, with a few Quebec municipalities under the Scott Act.

CANADA'S "DRY" AREA—Area of 1,187,506 square miles and population of 337,272, under prohibition but not "bone-dry" laws. 5,300,433 are under "bone-dry" prohibition laws, leaving only 234,253 square miles and population of 377,272.

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS—1914, 60,067; 1915, 41,161; 1916, 32,730; 1917, 27,882; 1918, 21,026; 1919, 24,217.

DISTILLERIES—Canada had six in 1918; production value, \$2,834,797; capital, \$10,018,168; malt liquors, 63 plants; production, \$16,223,080.

TRADE.

TRADE EXPANSION.—Canada's total trade has multiplied 20 times since Confederation; exports 23-fold; imports nearly 20-fold.

AD VALOREM RATE OF DUTY—Average rate, 1920-21, on dutiable imports, 23.3 per cent.; on total imports, 15.7 p.c.

Canada's debit balance of trade of \$4,000,000 in 1901, was changed to credit of \$600,000,000 in 1918—the war-time peak year of production.

Trade percentage increase in 20 years totalled 623 p.c., including: Mines, 154 p.c.; fisheries, 279 p.c.; forests 252 p.c.; animals, 364 p.c.; agriculture, 861 p.c.; manufactures, 2,700 p.c.

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports (Can.)
	1920.	1921.
United Kingdom	\$213,973,562	\$312,844,871
United States	856,176,820	542,322,967
Australia	791,980	18,112,861
Belgium	4,693,368	40,252,487
British Africa	262,782	15,556,593
Br. East Indies	14,507,404	6,388,898
Br. West Indies	14,910,705	14,554,217
China	1,897,349	4,906,570
Cuba	30,743,239	6,573,768
France	19,138,062	27,428,308
Germany	1,547,685	8,215,337
Greece	817,157	20,834,577
Italy	1,745,330	57,758,343
Japan	11,360,821	6,414,920
Netherlands	4,237,791	20,208,418
Newfoundland	2,886,203	16,676,728
New Zealand	4,219,965	11,873,000
South America	19,356,073	18,073,772

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION BY MAIN GROUPS.

	1920.	1921.
Vegetable products	\$242,075,389	\$261,081,364
Animal products	95,098,743	61,722,390
Fibres and textile products...	231,559,877	243,608,342
Wood, wood prod'ts and paper	43,183,267	57,449,384
Iron and its products.....	186,319,876	245,625,703
Non-ferrous metal products...	52,103,913	55,553,902
Non-metallic mineral products.	121,956,176	206,095,113
Chemicals and allied products.	29,886,102	36,334,612
All other commodities	62,344,780	72,688,072

TOTALS\$1,064,528,123 \$1,240,158,882

CANADIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED BY MAIN GROUPS.

	1920.	1921.
Vegetable products	\$416,122,771	\$482,924,672
Animal products	314,017,944	188,359,937
Fibres and textile products...	34,028,314	18,783,884
Wood, wood prod'ts and paper	213,913,944	284,561,478
Iron and its products.....	81,785,829	76,500,741
Non-ferrous metal products...	54,976,413	45,939,377
Non-metallic mineral products.	30,342,926	40,121,892
Chemicals and allied products.	22,581,049	19,582,051
All other commodities	71,722,408	32,389,669

TOTALS\$1,239,492,098 \$1,189,163,701

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

(Canadian Produce.)

Commodity.	Value.	Commodity.	Value.
Wheat	\$310,952,138	Nickel	\$9,405,291
Lumber	86,151,853	Silver bullion...	9,257,188
Newspr't paper.	78,922,137	Beef, fresh	8,331,298
Wood pulp	71,552,037	Condensed milk.	8,187,437
Wheat flour ...	66,520,490	Leath. & mfs. of	7,081,369
Iron and Steel.	56,680,626	Oth. metals, n.o.p.	6,277,211
Cheese	37,146,722	Rye	6,231,170
Fish	33,130,003	Wear'g apparel.	5,226,890
Bacon and hams	31,492,407	Butter	5,128,831
Cattle	22,099,553	Hides and skins.	4,732,207
Pulpwood	21,513,594	Oth. meats, n.o.p.	4,677,815
Vehicles	19,905,020	Aluminum	4,646,819
Chem. & prods..	19,582,051	Eggs	4,425,856
Vessels	17,349,135	Hay	4,210,594
Coal	16,501,478	Woollens	3,905,576
Sugar & molasses	15,136,525	Flaxseed	3,848,102
Oats	14,152,033	Binder twine ..	3,192,174
Copper	13,314,089	Spirits	3,072,122
Oth. paper, n.o.p	13,181,170	Gold bullion ...	3,038,779
Asbestos, raw...	12,633,389	Oatmeal	2,343,965
Oth. wood, n.o.p.	12,299,478	Wool, raw	2,168,256
Furs, undressed.	11,731,061	Cement	2,107,180
Barley	11,469,050	Clover seed	2,005,460
Vegetables	10,841,366	Bran	1,481,097
Gutta percha ..	10,839,528	Malt	1,350,201
Fruits	10,320,878	Cotton goods ..	1,115,251

TRADE WITH GROUPS OF COUNTRIES.

Imports for Consumption from

Fiscal Years.	British Empire.	Foreign Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.
1916	\$105,236,489	\$402,964,645	\$ 77,404,361	\$370,880,549
1917	144,134,385	702,316,493	107,096,735	665,312,759
1918	128,055,371	835,477,207	81,324,283	792,894,957
1919	123,671,540	796,040,165	73,035,118	750,203,024
1920	174,351,659	890,176,464	126,362,631	801,097,318
1921	266,002,688	974,155,194	213,973,562	856,176,820

Exports (Canadian) to

1916	\$482,529,733	\$259,080,905	\$451,852,399	\$201,106,488
1917	775,740,446	375,635,322	742,147,537	280,616,330
1918	888,895,275	651,132,513	845,480,069	417,233,287
1919	605,159,789	611,284,017	540,750,977	454,873,170
1920	561,788,003	677,704,095	489,152,637	464,028,183
1921	403,452,219	785,711,482	312,844,871	542,322,967

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTY

(Merchandise only.)

Fiscal. Years.	Dutiable Imports.	Free Imports.	Total Imports.	Duty Collected.
1912	\$335,304,060	\$187,100,615	\$522,404,675	\$ 87,576,037
1913	441,606,885	229,690,349	671,207,234	115,063,688
1914	410,258,744	208,935,254	619,193,998	107,180,578
1915	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	79,205,910
1916	289,366,527	218,834,607	508,201,134	103,940,101
1917	461,733,609	384,717,269	846,450,878	147,631,455
1918	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	161,595,629
1919	526,494,658	393,217,047	919,711,705	158,046,334
1920	693,655,165	370,872,958	1,064,528,123	187,524,182
1921	847,561,406	392,597,476	1,240,158,882	179,667,683

EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE

Fiscal Years.	Canadian Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Exports.	Total Trade.
1912	\$290,223,857	\$17,492,294	\$307,716,151	\$830,120,826
1913	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,048,275,589
1914	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,074,631,222
1915	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	917,398,417
1916	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,287,501,204
1917	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	2,025,661,978
1918	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,549,702,370
1919	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,188,476,990
1920	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,351,186,832
1921	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	1,210,428,119	2,450,587,001

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Can. Produce.	Duty Collected.
Ontario	\$602,737,014	\$418,196,047	\$ 82,532,697
Quebec	362,495,158	461,497,001	56,154,821
Nova Scotia	38,823,401	64,531,716	4,373,169
New Brunswick ..	41,939,560	467,655	5,377,429
P. E. Island	1,248,526	24,537,315	198,203
Manitoba	64,823,482	83,558,649	11,395,328
British Columbia .	81,615,288	112,685,111	11,941,004
Alberta	24,227,312	1,223,258	4,146,991
Saskatchewan	21,716,892	22,293,583	3,478,836
Yukon	498,423	173,366	59,927
Prep. P.O. pkgs...	33,826	.....	9,278

TOTALS\$1,240,158,822 \$1,189,163,701 \$179,667,683

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Years.	Total Imports.	Total Exports..	Balance.
1912-1916	\$2,776,962,949	\$2,380,964,309	\$395,998,640
1917-1921	5,034,382,166	6,531,233,005	1,496,850,839

WAR FACTS.

CANADIANS ENLISTED IN THE WAR—Total enlistments into Canadian Expeditionary Force, 590,572, viz.: Ontario, 245,677; Quebec, 82,793; New Brunswick, 25,864; Nova Scotia and P.E.I., 33,342; Manitoba, 66,319; Saskatchewan, 37,666; Alberta, 45,146; British Columbia, 51,438; Yukon, 2,327. 418,052 proceeded overseas. 80 per cent. of total enlisted voluntarily.

CASUALTIES—215,185—9,656 officers, 205,529 other ranks. Killed in action and died of wounds, 56,763; died from other causes, 4,960; wounded, 149,732; prisoners of war, 3,729. 3,087 died in Canada; 18 in Siberia; 1,540 on strength of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

10,000 military tubercular patients in Canadian sanatoriums, 1921.

RETURNED SOLDIERS PLACED ON LAND—27,033 up to September 30, 1921. Of these 6,089 are on free lands without loans, while 20,914 are settled on purchased and free lands with loans amounting to \$85,933,012.60. The loans were granted for the following purposes: To purchase land, \$47,457,393.14; to remove encumbrances, \$2,019,836.77; for permanent improvements, \$9,921,591.55; for stock and equipment, \$26,534,191.14. Total, \$85,933,012.60. So far, 415 returned men have repaid their loans in full.

WAR PENSIONS.—Annual list, payable to 50,287 disabled soldiers and 19,411 dependents, \$30,802,607, including 25,413 wives, 34,721 children and 178 parents of disability pensioners, and 16,142 children of dependent pensioners. Total paid out, up to Aug. 31, 1921, \$101,414,216.

GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.—849 branches, increase of 200 in years, viz.: Ont., 247; Sask., 162; Alta., 113; Man., 110; B. C., 99; N. S., 47; Que., 37; N. B., 23; P. E. I., 9.

CANADA'S ACTIVE MILITIA.—Strength, as at Nov. 30, 1921, 4,059, viz.: 441 officers, 3,648 other ranks.

WAR CLAIMS—659 received by government from Canadian citizens from losses through German submarine, totalling \$22,494,979 (up to Dec. 1, 1921).

WAR COST—Estimated to cost Canada, \$2,000,000,000. Of this cost in 1921, \$226,757,087, viz., interest, \$140,613,163; pensions, \$31,816,923; soldiers' land settlement, \$35,017,000; soldiers' civil re-establishment, \$19,310,000.

WAR REPARATIONS—Canada's share estimated at \$300,000,000, or 45 per cent. of British total, based on casualties, pensions, shipping losses, etc.

WAR FACTS Con.

CANADIAN WAR EXPENDITURE—1920-1, on home defence, \$2.15 per capita (lowest of any civilized country); U.S., \$13.13; Australia, \$6.13; New Zealand, \$5.05; Great Britain, \$22.36.

WAR GRAVES—Of Canadians, 56,000, viz.: 48,000 on the battlefields of Europe; about 2,000 in Great Britain; almost 6,000 in Canada. Imperial War Graves Commission will mark every grave. 500 cemeteries in France and Belgium had been planted, in 1921, with trees and flowers; a thousand others await their turn.

WESTERN CANADA.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH—Increased from \$4,761,339 in 1880 to \$636,501,900 in 1920.

AREA.—The Western Provinces of Canada are equal in size to the 9 North Atlantic States, the 9 South Atlantic States, the 8 South Central States, and the States of North Dakota and Delaware, with 790 square miles to spare. Less than 14 per cent. of the available agricultural land is yet cultivated.

ARABLE AREA—Prairie provinces have 270,000,000 acres of arable land; only 26,000,000, or less than 10 per cent., under cultivation. 53,913,300 acres under homesteads.

ELEVATORS—Western Canada has over 3,600 elevators; capacity, 110,000,000 bushels.

FARMS.—Number in prairie provinces, 1916, 218,563; the Western Provinces.

PRAIRIE FIELD CROP YIELDS—Final estimate, 1921, 664,909,390 bushels, viz.: Manitoba, 123,090,000; Saskatchewan, 401,065,700; Alberta, 140,753,600. Total. \$224,740,148; employees on wages, 49,465; value of products, \$246,081,885.

FIELD CROP VALUE—1921 (final estimate), of four western provinces, \$393,818,000 out of all-Canada total of \$931,863,670, or nearly half. Of this, wheat represents \$220,600,000 out of all-Canada total of \$242,936,000.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES—500,000 entries were made, in prairie provinces, from 1900 to 1920, involving 80,000,000 acres of land.

INDIAN LANDS CEDED TO THE CROWN.—As a result of the work of the Government treaty party, which was in the North during summer of 1921, 372,000 square miles of territory has been ceded by the various Indian tribes to the Crown and about 1,900 Indians, who hitherto had not been reached, have signified their willingness to accept the Government bounty.

WESTERN CANADA—Con.

GRAIN AWARDS—18 of 21 awards were captured by Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers at International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, Nov., 1921. Saskatchewan carried off the second award for wheat, whilst the Grand Championship for oats was again secured by John W. Lucas, of Cayley, Alberta, whose new variety, "Victory," weighed 46.4 pounds to the bushel.

HOMESTEADING—From 1900 to 1920, more than 500,000 homestead entries were made in the prairie provinces, representing settlement and fencing off of 80,000,600 acres. 140,000 U.S. settlers made 40 per cent. of the 500,000 entries; British Isles, 91,000; Continental Europe, nearly 100,000.

INDUSTRIES—Western Canada, 1919 (preliminary census): Establishments, 6,599; capital, \$482,498,201; employees on wages, 86,410; wages, \$97,392,944; value of products, \$550,672,135.

OIL CLAIMS—Staked along Mackenzie River for 150 miles to Arctic Circle, starting at Fort Norman, 1,500 miles north of Edmonton.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly 20,000 miles.

WHEAT.—The Northwest produces nine-tenths of the Canadian wheat crop, but not one-tenth of the good wheat land is under cultivation.

RECORD WHEAT TRAIN.—A new record for a grain moving train was created in fall of 1921, when a C.P.R. engine pulled 110 fully loaded cars of wheat, comprising 165,000 bushels, eastwards towards the Great Lakes, making train nine-tenths of a mile long.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURE is Canada's first industry. Canada consumes 80 per cent. of her farm production.

COST OF LIVING—Estimated for average family of 5, July, 1920 (peak), \$26.91; November, 1921, \$21.56.

ELEVATORS.—Canada has 3,855, with capacity of 231,213,620 bushels, compared with 2,319 in 1912, with capacity of 127,224,550 bushels. Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur alone hold 54,685,000 bushels.

LAKES-TO-OCEAN PROJECT.—Estimate of U.S. engineers for dredging in the St. Lawrence and making of canals so goods can be shipped without rehandling across the ocean to any port on the Great Lakes, \$250,000,000.

Preliminary Census Data, 1921.

[Comprising the figures released by Dominion Census Bureau up to February 10, 1922. Subject to final revision. A supplement with final and full figures will be issued later, and will be sent free on application to Canadian Facts Pub. Co.]

AREA AND POPULATION, 1911-1921.

Province.	Area. Sq. Miles.	1921. Population.	1911. Pop.
Alberta	255,285	581,995	374,663
British Columbia	355,855	523,369	392,480
Manitoba	251,700	613,008	461,394
New Brunswick	27,985	388,092	351,889
Nova Scotia	21,428	524,579	492,338
Ontario	407,262	2,929,054	2,527,292
Prince Edward Island	2,184	88,536	93,728
Quebec	690,865	2,349,067	2,005,776
Saskatchewan	251,700	745,010	492,432
Yukon	207,076	4,162	8,512
Northwest Territories	1,242,224	.....	.....
The Dominion	3,603,900	8,746,872	7,200,504

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Province, City or Town.	Population.		Increase 1921 over 1911.	
	1921.	1911.	No.	P.C.
NEW BRUNSWICK	388,092	351,889	36,203	10.29
NOVA SCOTIA	524,579	492,338	32,241	6.55
P. E. ISLAND	88,536	93,728	—5,192	—9.23
Charlottetown	12,329	11,203	1,126	10.0
Summerside	3,228	2,678	550	20.54

CHIEF NOVA SCOTIA CITIES AND TOWNS.

Halifax	57,674	46,619	11,055	23.7
Sydney	22,527	17,723	4,804	27.10
Glace Bay	16,992	16,562	430	2.59
Amherst	9,975	8,973	1,002	11.16
New Glasgow	8,959	6,383	2,576	40.35
Sydney Mines	8,328	7,470	858	11.48
Dartmouth	7,904	5,058	2,846	56.26
Truro	7,651	6,107	1,544	25.25
Yarmouth	7,062	6,600	462	7.0
North Sydney	6,583	5,418	1,165	21.50
New Waterford	5,613	.....	.....	.....
Springhill	4,955	5,713	—758	—13.27
Westville	4,547	4,417	130	2.94
Bridgewater	3,152	2,775	377	13.59
Pictou	3,112	3,179	—67	—2.11

PRELIMINARY OENSUS DATA, 1921—Con.

Chief Nova Scotia Cities and Towns—Con.

	Population.		Increase 1921 over 1911.	
	1921.	1911.	No.	P.C.
Stellarton	5,186	3,910	1,276	32.63
Windsor	3,589	3,452	137	3.97
Inverness	2,952	2,719	233	8.57
Trenton	2,837	1,749	1,088	62.21
Lunenburg	2,786	2,681	105	3.92
Parrsboro	2,745	2,856	—111	—3.89
Kentville	2,717	2,304	413	17.93
Dominion	2,390	2,589	—199	—7.69
Liverpool	2,263	2,109	154	7.30

CHIEF NEW BRUNSWICK CITIES AND TOWNS.

St. John	46,504	42,511	3,993	9.39
Moncton	17,396	11,345	6,051	53.4
Fredericton	8,081	7,208	873	12.11
Sackville	6,625	2,039	4,586	22.5
Campbellton	5,569	3,817	1,752	45.90
Chatham	4,489	4,666	—177	—3.79
Edmundston	4,033	1,821	2,212	121.47
Newcastle	3,510	2,945	565	19.19
St. Stephen	3,449	2,836	613	21.61
Bathurst	3,311	960	2,351	244.90
Woodstock	3,377	3,856	—479	—12.42
Sussex	2,198	1,906	292	15.32

MONTREAL ISLAND.

MONTREAL ISLAND...712,909 554,761 158,148 28.51

Chief Centres:

Montreal City	607,063	498,880	117,183	23.92
Verdun	24,888	11,629	13,259	114.02
Westmount	16,711	14,579	2,132	14.62
Lachine	15,448	11,688	3,760	32.16
Outremont	12,997	4,820	8,177	167.65

CHIEF QUEBEC CITIES AND TOWNS.

Hull	23,867	18,222	5,645	31.0
Three Rivers	22,317	13,691	8,626	63.05
Sherbrooke	22,097	16,405	5,692	34.7
Shawinigan Falls	10,606	4,265	6,341	148.67
St. Hyacinthe	10,852	9,797	1,055	10.7
Levis	10,479	7,452	3,027	40.62

PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA, 1921—Con.

Chief Quebec Cities and Towns—Con.

	Population.		Increase 1921 over 1911.	
	1921.	1911.	No.	P.C.
Valleyfield	9,180	9,449	—269	—2.84
Joliette	9,036	6,346	—2,690	—42.38
Grand Mere	7,637	4,783	2,854	59.67
La Tuque	5,603	2,934	2,669	70.95
St. Jerome	5,491	3,473	2,018	58.10
Jonquieres	4,851	2,354	2,497	106.07
Montmagny	4,125	2,617	1,508	57.62
Buckingham	3,827	3,854	—27	—0.70
East Angus	3,802	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski	3,602	3,097	505	16.30
Coaticook	3,554	3,165	389	12.29
Farnham	3,308	3,560	—252	—7.07
Drummondville	2,851	1,725	1,126	65.27
Black Lake	2,623	2,645	—22	—0.83
Bromptonville	2,595	1,239	1,356	109.44
Acton Vale	2,330	1,402	928	66.19
Baie St. Paul	2,296	1,857	439	23.64
Beauharnois	2,248	2,105	143	6.79
Bagotville	2,204	1,011	1,193	118.00
Berthier	2,184	1,335	849	63.59

CHIEF ONTARIO CITIES

Toronto	519,290	381,900	137,390	35.71
Hamilton	113,894	81,969	31,925	38.94
Ottawa	107,137	87,062	20,075	23.1
London	60,685	46,300	14,385	31.1
Windsor	38,541	17,829	20,712	116.17
Brantford	29,395	23,132	6,263	27.07
Kingston	23,954	20,660	3,294	15.94
Kitchener	21,605	15,196	6,409	42.17
Sault Ste. Marie	21,228	10,984	10,244	93.26
Peterboro	20,989	18,360	2,627	14.31
Fort William	20,521	16,499	4,022	24.37
St. Catharines	19,664	12,484	7,180	57.51
Guelph	18,019	15,175	2,844	18.74
Port Arthur	16,134	11,220	4,914	43.79
Stratford	16,064	12,946	3,118	24.0
St. Thomas	15,924	14,054	1,870	13.30
Niagara Falls City	14,695	9,248	5,447	58.90
Sarnia	14,637	9,947	4,690	47.15
Galt	13,210	10,299	2,911	28.26

PRELIMINARY OENSUS DATA, 1921—Con.

Chief Ontario Cities and Towns—Con.

Chatham	12,301	10,770	1,531	14.21
Belleville	12,163	9,876	2,287	23.16
Owen Sound	12,174	12,558	—384	—3.05
Oshawa	11,552	7,436	4,116	55.3
Woodstock	9,659	9,320	339	3.6
Brockville	9,057	9,374	—37	—3.4
Welland	8,677	5,318	3,359	63.16
Orillia	8,910	6,828	2,082	34.9
Pembroke	7,871	5,626	2,245	39.90
Lindsay	7,542	6,964	578	8.30
Walkerville	7,040	3,302	3,738	113.20

POPULATION OF CHIEF ONTARIO TOWNS OF 2,500 AND OVER.

	Population.		Ins. 1921
	1921.	1911.	over 1911.
North Bay	10,629	7,737	2,892
Sudbury	8,572	4,150	4,422
Cornwall	7,382	6,598	784
Collingwood	5,869	7,000	—1,131
Waterloo	5,886	4,359	1,527
Kenora	5,407	6,158	—751
Cobourg	5,330	5,074	256
Dundas	4,976	4,299	677
Renfrew	4,900	3,846	1,054
Brampton	4,514	3,412	1,102
Port Hope	4,458	5,092	—634
Sturgeon Falls	4,451	2,199	2,252
Cobalt	4,440	5,638	—1,198
Arnprior	4,053	4,405	—352
Goderich	4,099	4,522	—423
Penetanguishene	4,004	3,568	436

CHIEF ONTARIO TOWNS, POPULATION 500 TO 2,500.

Listowel	2,473	2,289	184	8.03
Bracebridge	2,423	2,776	—353	—12.71
Almonte	2,413	2,452	—39	—1.59
Bridgeburg	2,401	1,770	631	35.64
New Liskeard	2,254	2,108	146	6.92
Aurora	2,296	1,901	395	20.77
Alexandria	2,195	2,323	—128	—5.51
Orangeville	2,184	2,340	—156	—6.66
Aylmer, Ont.	2,193	2,102	91	4.32
Huntsville	2,236	2,358	—122	—5.17
Kincardine	2,074	1,956	118	6.03
Clinton	2,016	2,254	—238	—10.55

PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA, 1921—Con.

MANITOBA.

	Population.		Increase 1921 over 1911.	
	1921.	1911.	No.	P.C.
PROVINCE	613,008	461,190	151,818	32.92
Cities:				
Winnipeg	178,364	136,035	42,329	31.12
St. Boniface	12,816	7,483	5,333	71.20
Brandon	15,359	13,839	1,520	10.99
Portage la Prairie	6,748	5,892	856	14.60
Chief Towns:				
Dauphin	3,862	2,815	1,047	37.19
Transcona	4,180	.....	.....	.....
Selkirk	3,722	2,977	745	25.03
Neepawa	1,887	1,864	23	1.23
The Pas	1,859	.....	.....	.....
Souris	1,710	1,859	—144	—7.77
Carman	1,585	1,271	314	27.70

CHIEF SASKATCHEWAN CITIES.

Moose Jaw	19,175	13,823	5,352	38.72
Swift Current	3,492	1,852	1,640	88.55
Yorkton	5,153	2,309	2,844	123.17

ALBERTA.

ALBERTA	581,995	374,663	207,332	55.34
-------------------	---------	---------	---------	-------

Cities:

Calgary	63,117	43,704	19,413	44.42
Edmonton	58,627	31,064	27,563	88.73
Lethbridge	11,055	8,050	3,005	37.3
Medicine Hat	9,575	5,608	3,967	70.74
Red Deer	2,323	2,118	205	9.68
Wetaskiwin	2,056	2,411	—355	—14.72

Chief Towns:

	Population.		Increase 1921 over 1911.	
	1921.	1911.	No.	P.C.
Drumheller	2,504	.....	.....	.....
Camrose	1,895	1,586	309	210.42
Macleod	1,707	1,844	—137	—7.43
Taber	1,668	1,400	268	19.14
Coleman	1,582	1,557	25	1.61
Cardston	1,593	1,207	386	31.98
Blairmore	1,550	1,137	413	36.32
Vegreville	1,475	1,029	446	43.34
Stettler	1,416	1,444	—28	—1.94

PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA, 1921—Con.

CHIEF BRITISH COLUMBIA CITIES AND TOWNS.

Vancouver	116,700	100,401	16,299	16.23
Victoria	38,775	31,660	7,115	22.05
South Vancouver	32,182	16,126	16,056	99.56
New Westminster	14,440	13,199	1,241	9.40
North Vancouver	9,987	8,196	1,791	21.08
Nanaimo and Suburbs	9,025	8,306	719	8.65
Nelson	5,236	4,476	760	16.97
Prince Rupert	6,376	4,184	2,192	52.39
Kamloops	4,487	3,772	715	18.95
Revelstoke	4,350	3,017	1,333	44.18
Fernie	4,343	3,146	1,197	38.04



The Garden of the Giants

Sun-bathed peaks, ethereal, fantastic, exquisitely lovely—all these you can see reflected in the sapphire waters of

LAKE LOUISE

from the magic casement of your window at the Chateau in the heart of the

Canadian Pacific Rockies

Fifty Switzerlands in One—reached by the world's greatest railway.

Everything Canadian Pacific Standard—None Better.

For full information call, phone or write to any C.P.R. agent

C. E. E. USSHER, Passenger Traffic Manager,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Montreal, Que.

We Buy and Sell
Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Railroad, Public Utility and
Industrial Bonds

Correspondence Invited.

**DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO 26 KING ST. E.
MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1901 LONDON, ENG.

Want to Illustrate a
Talk on Canada?

We can supply—either renting or Manufacturing specially for you, lantern slides covering many phrases of Canadian Life.

We have the largest stock of slides for rental in Canada, covering such subjects as

"Halifax to Prince Rupert" "The Maritime Provinces"
"Beautiful Canada" "Our Own Country"

These are listed in an inclusive Slide Catalogue which we will gladly send on request.

We make slides for Dr Grenfell, Toronto Exhibition and other particular people and would give the same expert care to yours.

ART PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT
The Methodist Book and Publishing House
TORONTO

BIG THINGS IN CANADA.

Canada has greatest railway mileage per capita.

Canada's Quebec bridge span is longest of its type.

Canada has the largest grain mills in British Empire.

Canada has world's richest nickel and asbestos mines.

Canada has highest hydraulic lift-lock at Peterboro.

Canada has the most extensive sea fisheries in the world.

Canada has the largest inland port in the world—Montreal.

Canada possesses the world's largest pulpwood resources.

Montreal has the world's largest grain conveying system.

Canada has one of the highest tides in the world—59½ feet—in Noel Bay, Bay of Fundy.

C.P.R. dam at Bassano, Alta., is the largest individual project of its kind on the continent.

Canada has the largest buffalo herd (over 5,000) and the largest elk herd (6,000-8,000) in the world.

Canada has the largest agricultural implement industry in the British Empire—the Massey-Harris, Toronto.

Canada has the largest combination elevator in the world at Port Arthur; capacity, nearly 10,000,000 bushels.

The Chippawa-Queenston Power Canal is world's largest engineering work since Panama Canal construction.

Canada has one of the largest gold mines in the world—the Hollinger, producing at rate of \$8,000,000 a year.

Canada is to have the world's greatest wireless station—at Laprairie, Que.

Toronto's Industrial Exhibition is largest in world, based on annual attendance of over a million, receipts and area.

Ontario's Hydro-public ownership is the largest public ownership scheme in the world.

Canada has the most extensive lobster fishery on its east coast, and the biggest halibut port in Prince Rupert.

Canada has the largest railway yards in the world operated by one concern—the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, with 258 miles of sidings.

Canada has the biggest dam in the world, the Gouin, at the head of the St. Maurice River, with a capacity double the Assouan dam on the Nile.

Canada has the largest pulp mill of its kind in the world, at Chicoutimi, Quebec. Daily capacity, 550 tons of mechanical pulp, and 200 tons of chemical pulp.

Canada has the biggest ranch in the world, of 75,850 square miles, for raising caribou and musk oxen, north of the Churchill River country, in Hudson Bay territory.

Canada has a western farm, at Noblefield, Alberta, which had the largest yield from any single enterprise in the world, in a million-dollar crop in 1920.

WHICH SCHOOL?

Write to ELLIOTT BUSINESS COLLEGE, 734 Yonge Street, Toronto, for illustrated Catalogue, which describes our Business, Stenographic, Secretarial, General Improvement, Civil Service, Commercial Teachers' and Commercial Specialists' Courses. The advantages offered are unexcelled in Canada. Open all year. Enter at any time. Students assisted to secure employment.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

THE BENNETT LETTER HOUSE

E. Bennett, Manager.

"Letter Experts"

Multigraph Letters

MAILING LISTS

ONE FACT—BEST PRODUCED ANYWHERE

ADDRESSING

FOLDING

DUPLICATING, ETC

152 Bay St., Toronto.

Adelaide 3313.

"My Valet" Limited

Expert Cleaners and Dyers

Orders Promptly and Carefully Attended to and
at Reasonable Prices. Write for Price List.

Cleaning and Dyeing

30 ADELAIDE ST. WEST

TORONTO

Main 5900.

Use Parcel Post.

J. L. JONES
ENGRAVING CO
LIMITED.

PHONE
ADELAIDE 3661

DESIGNERS
PHOTO & WOOD
ENGRAVERS
ELECTROTYPERS

133 RICHMOND ST. WEST
TORONTO CANADA

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

Canada has 25,000 commercial travellers.

Canada has 136,000 Masons in 850 lodges.

Canada naturalized 10,507 aliens in 1920-21.

Canada has 3,296 Eskimos and 105,998 Indians.

Canada's natural wealth equals \$2,000 per capita.

Canada has had 120 Governors-General, 1534-1921.

Canada has 880 legislators, federal and provincial.

Nearly half of Canada's manufactures are in Ontario.

42 extradition treaties of Gt. Britain apply to Canada.

5,228 died from tuberculosis in 8 provinces in 1920.

Canada grows tea, olives and figs on Vancouver Island.

40,000 United Empire Loyalists entered Canada after 1784.

Canada has 174 steam and 64 electric railway companies.

Foreign countries have 300 consuls and vice-consuls in Canada.

1,250 flour mills have aggregate annual capacity of 300,000,000 bbls.

Canada has 8,000 doctors, one to 1,050 of population. U.S. one to 720.

3,594 are registered with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

National Council of Women of Canada have half a million members.

Canada's estimated voting strength, 3,000,000, almost half being women.

The Bible is issued, in whole or in part, in over 100 languages and dialects in Canada.

Ontario has 8 racing associations; \$56,778,596 wagered, 1921. Gate receipts, \$1,895,099.

I.O.D.E.—Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire has 30,000 members in 786 chapters.

Canada's percentage of population, 1911: Rural, 55; urban, 45. United States, 21 and 79.

Canada has 2 leper hospitals: at D'Arcy Island, B.C., and Tracadie, N.B., with 13 patients on March 31, 1920.

Canada has created an antelope preserve, in Alberta, with 100 animals of the total existing, 800-900.

Canada's new farthest north Royal Canadian Mounted Police post has been set up at extreme north of Baffin's Land.

Canada has 400,000 miles of roads. Canadian Government voted \$20,000,000 for good roads, divided among provinces on basis of population. 17,000 miles are comprised in the system.

Canada has five women members of Provincial Legislatures, viz: Mrs. Ralph Smith, B.C.; Mrs. L. C. McKinney, Alta.; Miss R. C. McAdams, Alta.; Mrs. Rodgers, Man.; Mrs. Nellie McClung, Alta.

THE BOOKSHOP OF
Upper Canada Tract Society

JAS. M. ROBERTSON, - Depository,
8-10 Richmond Street East, Toronto.

Gift Books	Children's Books
Bibles	Children's Bible Picture Books
Hymn Books	Religious and Theological Books
Devotional Books	Sunday School Supplies

TELEPHONE MAIN 7952.

"LEADING CANADIAN SEEDSMAN"

RENNIE'S
SEEDS ^{FOR} **1922**
— OUR CATALOGUE —

Is larger and better than ever. Several splendid new varieties. Over 50 years the leading authority on Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants and Bulbs. You need it before you decide what kinds to plant. Send for your copy to-day.

W^M. RENNIE CO. LIMITED

Cor. King & Market, TORONTO

Also at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver

TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 102

The Maccoomb Press

PRINTING

That Gets Results

16 JOHNSON STREET

TORONTO

MANUFACTURES—Canada has 373 different kinds.

EX-SERVICE MEN—25,000 from Great Britain have been aided in settling in Canada, up to October, 1921.

HOUSING.—Estimated that 14,000 dwellings built in Canada in 1921, 11,000 in 1920; 20,000 are needed annually, with shortage at present of 165,000.

You Want a Tailor

that will give you a distinguished appearance and make your clothes the envy of your friends. You will find that kind of service here.

Our reputation for style and accuracy in fitting is second to none.

The quality of all our material is excellent too, which surprises you when you hear our prices.

Berkinshaw & Collier

316 Yonge Street.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Our Splendid Equipment is at Your Service.

Send your orders to

P. R. Wilson Printing Co.

122 Richmond Street West

TORONTO

for

FINE BOOKLETS AND MAGAZINES

and

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Telephones:
Main 2377
Main 2378

A. W. Wardill
Manager

The Bryant Press
LIMITED

Printers

Publishers

**We Specialize
in Reel Tickets**

131 to 133 Jarvis St.

Toronto * Canada

Wanting Material On Canada?

We have published scores of volumes covering various phrases of Canadian life, history and literature. These are listed in a new vest-pocket-size illustrated catalogue of "Canadian Authors' Books" which we will be glad to send you on request. It includes such books as

E. B. BIGGAR'S Hydro-Electric Development in Ontario \$2.00

W. S. HERRINGTON'S Evolution of the Prairie Provinces 75c

JOHN McDOUGAL'S On Western Trails in the Early
Seventies \$1.00

We can supply any book on Canada
which is in print

THE RYERSON PRESS

PUBLISHERS

TORONTO

- - -

ONTARIO.

The BROWN BROTHERS
Limited

Manufacturing Stationers

Account Books

Loose Leaf Systems

Memorandum Books

I-P. Loose Leaf Memo Books

Stationery, Etc.

Simcoe Photo Albums

Simcoe and Pearl Streets
TORONTO

WE BUY VICTORY BONDS

Paying the current net prices for coupon bearer and registered bonds.

WE SELL VICTORY BONDS

Place your Order to Buy with us and it will be promptly filled at the lowest price prevailing when it is received. We have adequate organization and specialized knowledge. We promise efficient and courteous service.

Victory Bonds are among Canada's best and safest negotiable assets.

W. L. McKINNON & CO.

Government and Municipal Bonds

McKinnon Bldg. - Toronto
Telephone Adelaide 3870.

W. L. McKINNON

DEAN H. PETTES

The Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co. OF CANADA

Head Office— 22 Victoria St., Toronto

Authorized Capital -	\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital -	1,000,000
Paid Up Capital -	200,000
Government Deposit	181,000

GIVE IMPERIAL PROTECTION IN THEIR

Fidelity
Government
Bank
Commercial
House

} Bonds

Accident
Sickness
Automobile
Automobile Fire
Plate Glass
Burglary

} Policies

BRANCH OFFICES:

Canada Life Bldg., Montreal, Que.	Cramer & Co., Vancouver, B.C.	Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
Canada Life Bldg., Calgary, Alta.		
W. F. Kempton, Yarmouth, N.S.	Wm Bingham, Moncton, N.B.	

E. WILLANS, *Managing Director* FRANK W. COX, *Secretary*

Dependable
Investments

A. E. Ames & Co.

Established 1889
Members Toronto & Montreal
Stock Exchanges

Canadian Government, Municipal & Corporation Securities

53 King St. West. — Toronto.
Transportation Bldg. — Montreal.
74 Broadway. — New York.
Belmont House. — Victoria, B.C.
Harris Trust Bldg. — Chicago

Suggestions
on Request